REGISTER No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,007.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2¼ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¾ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 27th Dec. 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer n every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 25th December 1877, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

NOTICE.

"HALL" LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILL sail POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., for LIVERPOOL direct.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,289	500	December	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,,	19
THESSALY			February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	,,	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, about the 22nd December.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th Dec.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st do.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, November 28, 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. at 3 p. m.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan. do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 12th November 1877. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of the materials of the two Chawls at DeLisle Road, near B. B. and C. I. R. Workshops, and near the Dadur Road Station.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell for removal the materials of two chawls, one on the DeLisle Road, and the other near the Dadur Road Station, by Public Auction, at the above place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st December 1877, at 3 p.m., all materials, the same consisting of large quantity of tiles, trusses, posts, windows, doors, rafters, chunam walls, stones, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st December. 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of white and coloured Piece Goods, also, a few articles belonging to the late Colonel Swanson, such as a single-barrelled muzzel loading rifle in case, a double-barrelled muzzel-loading gun by Westley Richard, a hunting saddle with bridle, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A fine four-seated Open Carriage with a pair of Grey Arab Horses with harness.

An English-built Open Carriage, with a fleabitten Horse and Harness.

A fine English Buggy.

AUCTION SALE of valuable pictures, consisting of oil-paintings and water color drawings, by Mr. Louis Frank, with and without frames, oleographs, chromolithographs, &c. ; also gilt mouldings, general stock-in-trade, a lot of materials for fire-works and other miscellaneous articles, at Louis Frank's art Gallery, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Louis Frank, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of his stock-in-trade, the same comprising valuable oil paintings as that of Panorama Point Matheran, Bombay Harbour, Malabar Point, view on the Dhul Oanal Cashmere, view on the Pinder River Himalayas, Garbut point Matheran, Lal Bagh, Indore, Sketch at Indore (a moonlight scene). A lot of beautiful water colour drawings of Matheran, Mahableshwar of the whole of which are mounted on cut card board mount with gold edges, a pair of chromolithographs in neat gilt frames, Hunting Sketches, a large collection of valuable oleographs, a lot of valuable and unique conjuring apparatus consisting of mechanical bottles, Magic box, mechanical pyramids, extinguishers Magic Handkerchiefs, Trays, Pistols, ringing boxes of forming a most complete and rare set of apparatus for an amateur or professional conjuror Also a lot of materials for fireworks and other miscellaneous articles of painting and drawing, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of an assortment of handsome sets of glassware, rich porcelainware, Elkington and Mappins' platedware, splendid glass, 12-light chandeliers and table candelabras, Tucker's hanging argand lamps, valuable marble clocks by "Rimmell" and others, Japanese large vases, handsome bronze and marble statues, first-rate engravings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, superior saddlery, Cutch work silver ware, first-class full-size slab billiard tables by "G. Wright and Co." first-rate breech-loading guns, rifles, &c. at Hummum Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 24th and the following days, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable stock-in-trade belonging to Messrs. Jaffer Sullaman and Co., closing up their Fort establishment, the same comprises, assortments of engraved, thin stem and cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, Elkington's and others best plated ware such as sets of dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg-stands, tea-pot waiters, large tea urns, ice tankards, richly mounted claret jugs, patent egg boilers, bottle stands, sauce boats, toast racks, sets of salt cellars in morocco cases, King and Thread pattern spoons and forks, sets of handsome fish and desert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in morocco cases, table and chamber candlesticks, a complete plate chest, first-rate double and single barrelled breach-loading central and pin fire-guns and rifles by G. H. Daw, Westly, Richards, and others, first-class full-size slate billiard-tables by B. Wright & Co. with 6-light bronze gas lamps, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, splendid 3, 8 and 12 light chandeliers and table candelabras, valuable marble and bronze 8 and 14 day clocks by Rimell and others, handsome China and Japanese vases and statues, rich Dresden figures, solid marble figures, hogskin hunting saddles, sets of best English plated and brass mounted single and double harness by Anslem Parker and John Moore, riding, hunting and carriage whips, carriage lamps, English mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, silicated carbon water filters, gilt and fancy wall papers, engravings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, real Cashmere shawls, English damask table-cloths and quilts, handsome English door curtains, handsome silver Cutch work and English muffineers, vases, tea sets, sugar pots and egg stands, gold hunting watches by Jones, Albert chains, brooches and bracelets, amber beads and various other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a miniature billiard table by Thurston, 8 and 12 light chandeliers, splendid pier glasses, carriages and horses, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, billiard table, chandeliers, pier glasses, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1877.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort,
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

TO BE LET, a comfortable and airy three-storied HOUSE, opposite the Temple Bar, situate near the New High Court Building, suitable for Barristers' Chambers and Solicitors' Offices. Apply to

D. C. LOBO, Royal Hotel.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received per S. S. "Australia," a few Cases of SPARKLING RUDISHEIMER.

Credit.			Cash.		
2 doz.			2 doz.		
Per doz.	qts.	pts.	Per doz.	qts.	pts.
Rs.	34-0	36-8.	Rs.	32-12	35-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
24th November 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junr., Champion Billiard Player, will play a Match of 750 up at

TEMPLE BAR,

On FRIDAY, 21st December 1877, with Mr. SELLIGER, conceding him 500 points.

He will also play 5 games of Pyramids with a well known Bombay Amateur, giving him 4 balls.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats (numbered)	Rs. 3 0
Unreserved and Front seats in Gallery	,, 2 0
Promenade in Gallery only	,, 1 0

Doors open at 9 p.m. Play to commence at 9-30 sharp.

Tickets may be had at Taylor's Billiard Rooms, Byculla, Waverley Saloon, "Temple Bar," and at the doors on the evening of performance.

FOR SALE,

ON board the Steamship TARTAR, a Solid Mahogany Semi-Cottage PIANO, by Collard and Collard, seven Octaves, almost new ; a beautiful toned instrument. Apply to Captain JOHNSON, on board, or at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes.

Bombay, 20th December 1877.

STEAM TO HAVRE DIRECT.

SAILING ABOUT THE FIFTH OF EVERY MONTH.

THE First Class Steamer ZEAL will be despatched about 5th February, to be followed by the following or other First Class Steamers :—

ZANTE.
ZERBINO.
NELLIE MARTIN.
PEMBROKE.
GLAMORGAN.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a competent EUROPEAN NURSE, to proceed to England TO-MORROW. Liberal Terms offered. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock To-day to WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co., Bombay.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE SOCIETY will be prepared to AWARD PREMIUMS and MEDALS for ESSAYS on subjects connected with Engineering, for Mechanical Inventions, Designs, Drawings and Mechanical Models for the Session of 1877-78.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

Bombay, 21st December 1877.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, for the consideration of the Draft By-Laws and the other business already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st December 1877.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S
PALE ALE IN WOOD.
KILDERKINS HOLDING EIGHTEEN GALLONS, RS. 34.

Wm. WATSON & CO.,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

R. D. HAMILTON'S ANNUALS FOR 1878.

A.—DRUMMOND'S GOLDEN REMEMBRANCER.
B.—HAMILTON'S UNITED SERVICE ALMANAC.

Price, Re. 1-3 ; by post, Re. 1-4.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO; A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

MECHANICAL BEARS.
MECHANICAL LIONS.
MECHANICAL RABBITS.
MECHANICAL PEACOCKS.
MECHANICAL COCKS.
BABIES' DRESSED DOLLS.
BABIES' WOODEN HORSES.

☞ See the Assortment at the Fort Establishment of

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... s. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, Victoria Phaeton, pair of Pegu Ponies and Harness, to be sold together or separately. Apply to E. F., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—A SALE of Useful and Fancy Articles will be held on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd Dec., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the Zenana Mission House, Mazagon, (corner of Gunpowder Road and Dockyard Road). Proceeds to be devoted to the Zenana Mission Normal School.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEER QUADRILLE PARTY will take place at the Volunteers' Drill Hall, Byculla, on FRIDAY next, 21st inst. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. Tickets to be obtained at Boree Bunder Station and G. I. P. Railway Library, Byculla.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES may be obtained at any of J. PEARSE'S shops. NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size		25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above		80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners				5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1⅛ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE SECOND EDITION

(*Times*, Aug. 9, 1877.)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared guide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, as well from the beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah and from Tannah to Bombay. There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India, Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days ; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time.

(*Morning Post*, Oct. 18.)

It is not surprising that this useful volume should be passing into a third edition. Our Indian Empire has been brought so near to us by the increased facilities of intercommunication, and its interests are now so identified with those of England, that a good guide-book to Bombay, its great commercial capital, has become a matter of necessity. Mr. Maclean's publication is most complete in its way ; supplying much historical, geographical, and statistical information, with well-drawn descriptions of everything worthy of note. The account first relates to the natural features and position of the city, the derivation of its name, and the cession of the island on which it stands to England, in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine on her marriage with Charles II. Then the history is told in epitome of the first and second Mahratta wars till the treaty of peace between the contending parties in 1783, with the other military operations, offensive and defensive, the political events, railway projects, and so forth, which have taken place under British rule in that part of India during the present century. Much valuable information is especially given respecting the "trade and industry" and the "Government and revenue" administration at Bombay, followed by an interesting sketch of the city in its special claims to attention ; the aspect it presents to the voyager on approaching the shore by steamer, its public buildings, harbour defences, and other features ; as well as the recent improvements which have been carried out. The several chapters on the subjects thus slightly indicated, with two more describing the "Native Festivals" and "Excursions from Bombay," supplemented by some useful steamer and railway tables, constitute the bulk of the first part of the volume. The second part is the *bona fide* "Bombay Directory," a mere summary of the contents of which will sufficiently attest the value and completeness of Mr. Maclean's publication, whether for the use of travellers, residents in Bombay, or merchants engaged in trade with India.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

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Friday,	Dec. 21st,	7 A. M. & 6 P. M.	8-30 P. M.
Saturday,	,, 22nd,	7 A. M.	6
Sunday,	,, 23rd	Christ Church, Byculla . 11 a.m. Cathedral .... 6 p.m.	

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TENDERS are invited up to the 20th January 1878, for PURCHASING the STONES of the Company's Chimney now standing in Fort, Church Lane Street.

The purchaser has to pull down the chimney and remove the stones at his own expense and risk.

For further particulars apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
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BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

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NOTICE.

THE Directors of the NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, before resuming pressing operations, will receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Cotton Presses, Finishers, Engines, Boilers and Pumps in their Press building in the Fort, up till THURSDAY, the 10th January next.

W. NICOL & Co.,
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Bombay, 10th December 1877.

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THACKER & Co. have received for sale a number of very beautifully illuminated TEXTS, XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, &c., done by hand by a Lady, varying in price from Re. 1 to Rs. 5, of which inspection is invited.

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Monthly subscriptions for one or two members of a family Rs. 5, and for each additional member Rs. 2.

It is proposed to hold weekly practices each Friday at 8-30 p.m. at the Town Hall.

By Order,
C. E. MITCHELL,
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Bombay, 15th December 1877.

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THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

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3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover ; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, up to the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property, accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a precis of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 20th Dec. 1877.

The tenor of yesterday's Home telegrams is be no means of a cheerful character. Private advices speak of great uneasiness in commercial circles as to the present aspect of political affairs, and the fact of Consols having fallen from 95 to 94⅞ shows how general the feeling is. French Rentes remain at 108¼, but France seems so thoroughly separated from the Turkish question that this can scarcely be accepted as a favourable feature.

In the Produce Markets the greatest quietness prevails, and there is little fluctuation to notice. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil is unaltered, and Reuter repeats his former quotations for Wheat to arrive, while in Seeds the only alteration is a reduction of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed ex-Warehouse.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has undergone a decline of ⅛ in Fours and Fours-and-a half, but Fives-and-a-half have advanced to the same extent. The weekly quotations for metals indicate no movement of any kind.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported dull, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet with sales estimated at only 8,000 bales. Spot quotations according to Reuter are 1-16 per lb. lower all round, and private advices report fully as great a decline in arrivals; Good Broach, with the good clause, January-February shipment, via Canal, having been sold at 5⅞ per lb. The American receipts are still large, and there is mitigation of the other adverse influences which we have lately noticed, so that the tendency of prices must be expected to be still downwards. One important feature is now beginning to make itself felt, viz.,—the increase in the Liverpool stock. The arrivals during the past week have been liberal, indicating a probable increase in the stock this week of something like 30,000 bales, and although this increase is almost entirely in Americans, it has also an effect on Surats.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents and March shipment at 11⅜ cents, a decline in both cases of ⅛ cent per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts.	28,000	23,000	26,000
Five „ „ ...	146,000	129,000	134,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,032,000	2,348,000	2,091,000

The weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India took place in London yesterday. The sum of £203,000 was offered, being the weekly amount of £200,000 and the £3,000 remaining unallotted from last Wednesday. The result is somewhat unexpected; £162,000 having been allotted on Calcutta and £41,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 11-16d., tenders at that rate having received only 25 per cent. The general impression here is that the whole amount has gone to one buyer, who in that case must have tendered for it four times over, or that Home speculators have come into the market, but however that may be, there is nothing in the position at present to justify the rate paid. Before exports from this side can show any material increase we must expect larger drawings, and in the meantime it is worthy of notice that Bar Silver still remains at 53⅜d. per oz., or equivalent only to 1s. 8 11-16d. per rupee, the rate paid for the drafts.

Sterling Exchange this morning, as was to be expected from the news about Councils, opened firmer, with an advance of 1-16d. in rates, but for a time it seemed doubtful whether the rise could be maintained. Sellers of private paper showed no disposition to do business, and an impression appeared to prevail that the movement was only likely to be temporary. After the Calcutta telegrams came in, however, a firmer feeling was apparent, and the market closes steady at the following quotations for ready bills on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 23-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 3-32d.	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9 1 16d.	„
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 8-6	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper, affected doubtless by the unfavourable aspect of things political, has shown a decidedly weaker feeling to-day. Buyers have withdrawn for the time being, and even at a reduction of ⅛ per cent, refuse to do business. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

Shares.—With the one exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies, in which there has been a small business done, at in some cases slightly higher prices, the market has been quiet and unaltered. Banks and Land Companies are as last quoted, and in Press shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving we note to an advance of Rs. 15 in Colaba, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 in Morarjee Goculdass, while in Fleming and Hyderabad a fall of Rs. 10 has taken place.

Cotton has again been dull and inactive to a degree. For local consumption purchases of Old Dhollera continue to be made at about former prices, but for export, with the exception of the buying in of some small parcels of Good Omra wanted for immediate shipment, there has been nothing doing. Sellers are not apparently very anxious to do business—the continued showery weather up country keeping back supplies—but the tendency is evidently downwards, and with more Cotton arriving the position is ripe for a material decline. Nominal quotations for New Cotton for January delivery are as follows :—

Good Hinganghaut..........	...Rs.	216	Per Candy	F.P.
„ Ginned Broach..........	„	215	„	„
„ Omra..................	„	206	„	„
F. G. F. „	„	201	„	„
G. F. „	„	196	„	„

Linseed is quiet with few buyers at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-7¼ per cwt., and stocks are increasing.

Rapeseed is almost nominal at Rs. 7-12 per cwt, and in Wheat we have not heard of any business for export.

Freights are dull in the extreme, and for ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool £1-3-9 per ton is now the current rate. By sail there is no inquiry at any price and disengaged tonnage in harbour is rapidly accumulating.

Piece Goods are still remarkably quiet with no sign of improvement. Importers meet such demand as there is willingly, although not at any lower rates, while from the Bazaar the off-take continues below the average.

Coals are quiet but unchanged in every respect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Mallowdale, 1,289 tons, Captain W. Dorman, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

The s.s. Marlborough, 1,044 tons, Captain E. Newcomb, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

The ship Florida, 1,364 tons, Captain A. W. Curtis, will sail to day for Rangoon in ballast.

The s.s. Ganos, 1,442 tons, Captain J. Wright, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The ship Lord Lytton, 1,287 tons, Captain G. N. Dakin, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain J Bellwood, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

The ship Wilhelm Anton, 999 tons, Captain W. Duncan, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

The brig John Moory, 127 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calicut, Dec. 8 h, with a cargo of timber and five deck passengers.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, in ballast she sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and two hundred deck passengers.

The ship Agnes Oswald, 1,380 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Cardiff, August 25th, with a cargo of 2,067 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the P. and O. S. N. Co.

The Indian Government Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Aden (December 10th), with the following passengers :—Col. Elder, Capt. and Mrs. Pridaux and seven children, Lieut. Candy, Surg. Major Rogers, of H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., and European and native details.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Shiell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—

For Kurrachee: Major and Mrs. W. Jacob and child, Sub-Lieut. G. D. Giles, Lieut. E. C. Spilbury, Mr. F. W. Stevens, Mr. Bain, and Mr. Hurry Luximon. For different ports: Fifty-six deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, 2,234 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Southampton via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—1,484 packages piece goods, 251 bales twist, 212 packages wine and spirit, 75 cases brass, 100 cases copper, 275 cases oilmanstores, 257 cases provisions, 17 cases tobacco, 587 casks beer, 42 cases cochineal, 17 cases umbrellas, 12 cases metal, 6 cases boots, 126 packages colour and paint, 35 packages varnish, 73 packages papers, 1,125 barrels cement, 28 packages oil, 11 cases saffron, 5 boxes specre, 1 box silver coins, 122 boxes silver, 10 boxes wax, 9 bundles E. teeth, 6 packages munjeet, 450 bags pumice, 1 package clove, 1 bag grain, 4 packages gum, and many packages merchandise and sundry goods.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
19	I. G. Dalhousie	Elton	Aden, Dec 16.
	Indus (s)	Shallard	Southampton, Nov 22.
	John Moory...........	Nacoda	Calicut, Dec 8.
	Agnes Oswald..........	Mitchell	Cardiff, Aug 25.
20	Oorun (s)	Baker..........	Hurnee, Dec 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Blair Hoyle	McPherson ...	Elephant Point.
	Cy. of Carnarvon	Roberts	Elephant Point.
	Eastren Belle	Featherstone-baugh.......	Callao.
	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Agra	Toms	Rangoon.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Assia (s)	Bellwood	Madras.
	Ganos (s)	Wright	Calcutta.
	Marlborough	Newcomb	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Lord Lytton, Dakin, to Callao.
Ship Florida, Curtis, to Rangoon.
Ship Mallowdale Dorman, to Diamond Island.
Ship Wilhelm Auton, Duncan, to Akyab.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
15	Morashire	Dawson	Bombay, 10th October.
	Senator	Jeffrey	Madras, 23rd November.
	Montgomeryshire .	Nelson	Liverpool, 16th August.
	Henry Lawre	Fockenberghe	Sourabaya, 21st October.
16	Statesman (s)..........	Hughes.........	Liverpool, 4th November.
	John Lawrence (s)...	Irvine	Chandbally. 14th Dec.
	Lady Lycett (s)	Eratt	Bombay, 30th November.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15.—Steamers Goa, Pekin, Robinio and Ooryia. Ship Castle Holme.

Dec. 16.—Steamer Strathleven. Barque Cape City.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sir John Lawrence—Mr Chapman, Mr William, and 85 Natives.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Montgomeryshire—1st Nov British ship Thirlsmere from Liverpool in lat 35-46 S, long, 85-50 E.

By Morayshire—4th November, Havelock off Ceylon.

By Senator—5th Dec, British Enterprise in lat 15-6 N, long 86-25 E from Calcutta.

By Statesman—Ballochmyle, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
17	Viceroy (s)	London.
18	Pekin (s)	Calcutta.
	Polam (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
18	Prince Arthur............	London via Coast.

PASSENGERS SAILED,

Per P and O Str Pekin from Calcutta this morning :—

To Madras—Mr and Mrs Teare Mr Coarthope, Mr Andrew, and Luckman Setty.

To Brindisi—Major Vanderzee, Mr Barrow, Miss Mangles and

To Southampton—Mrs Vanderzee, 2 children, Mr Bided, MrCall and 2 Misses Winsor.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5 Propontis, ss, Dunn, from Calcutta.
5 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, from London.
6 Annamite F T, ship, Le Cardinal, from Toulon.
6 Venetia, ss, Andrews, from Venice.
6 Horden, ss, Turner, from Calcutta.
6 City of Poonah, ss, Luckhurst, from Bombay.
6 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
7 Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Batavia.
7 Aretusa, ss, Milatovich, from Jeddah.
8 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, from Bombay.
8 Maud, ss, Smith, from Calcutta.
8 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Perim.
8 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.
8 Austria, ss, Rassoll, from Bombay.
8 Benarty, ss, Potter, from Amoy.
9 Nellie Martin, ss, Fox from Bombay.
9 Cervin, ss, Taylor, from Colombo.
9 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.
9 Austrian, ss, Wylie, from Calcutta.
9 Pembroke, ss, James, from Calcutta.
9 Sea Gull, ss, Smith, from Calcutta.
9 Tarn F T, ship, Vollet, from Saigon.
10 Glendale, ss, Speck, from Bussorah.
11 Talisman, F M War, Hilaire, from Galle.
11 Evelyn, ss, Fleetham, from Cardiff.
11 Palm, ss, Gibb, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5 Propontis, Dunn, to London.
6 Futtay Baharee, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
6 Hindostan, Haseewood, to Calcutta.
6 Venetia, s s, Andrews, to Bombay.
6 Horden, s s, Turner, to Dundee.
6 City of Poonah, Luckhurst, to Jeddah.
6 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, Perim.
7 Batavia, s s, Crocco, to Genova.
7 Annamite, F T ship, LeCardinal, to Saigon.
7 Mansoura, E S S, Luttie, to Berbara.
8 Reciprocity, ship, Jones, to Calao.
8 Kwangtung, I G S, Campbell, to Bombay.
8 Aretusa, Milatovich, to Bussorah.
8 Australia, Bozzoni, to Genoa.
8 Maud, Smith, Dundee, to Calcutta.
9 Merkara, s s, Ballantine, to London.
9 Austria, Rassol, to Trieste.
9 Benarty, Potter, to New York.
9 Nellie Martin, Fox, to Liverpool.
9 Cervin, Taylor, London.
10 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, to Bombay.
10 Nizam, Barlow, to London.
10 Austrian, Wylie, to London.
10 Pembroke, James, to London.
10 Sea Gull, Smith, to London.
10 Tarn, F T ship, to Toulon.
11 Glendale, s s, Speck, to London.
11 Talisman, F M War, Hilaire, to Toulon.
11 Evelyn, s s, Fleetham, to Bombay.
11 Palm, Gibb, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

WD Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 20.

From Liverpool.

Olympia s—2 casks brass and copper wire, Essoofbhoy Cadorbhoy.

Branksome Hall s—272 bars iron, Ramchunder Mahadeo and Co.

Cella s—3 casks brass wire, Essoofbhoy Cadorbhoy; 4 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

From London.

Agra s—10 casks blacking, the Agra Bank.

Scotland s—51 kegs wire nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 7 packages glassware, Surufally Heptoola; 10 casks hardware, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy.

Mongolia s—12 packages iron saf-s, Cursetjee Jamasjee.

Australia s—2 cases lustre beads, Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 20.

For Liverpool.

F W Harris s—600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 393¾ cwts wheat Bhimjee Canjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 28 bales wool, Premjee Mohunjee; 7 bales hides, Mahamed Coorjee; 2 bales carpets, Cursetjee Jamasjee.

City of Baltimore s—2,001 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 cwts wheat and 1,300 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 175 cwts coir yarn, Madhow Ghella; 85 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Mooljee; 55 bales wool, Damodhur Heerjee; 25 bales wool, Assur Purshotum; 50 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee; 25 bales rags and 6 bales cotton waste, Morarjee Tezpall; 11 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

Venetia s—40 bales wool, Goculdass Sewjee.

India s—96 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 163 cwts coir yarn, Jadowjee Gangjee; 2,010 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 175 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

For Genoa.

India s—120 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and Graham and Co.

For Marseilles.

Royal Crown s—101 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

For Trieste.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Ettore s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 62 bales cotton waste, 18 bales cottont waste A Blascheck and Co; 1 box shawls, Framje Ardaseer and Dawur.

For Venice.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

Ettore s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Venetia s—25 cwts indigo, Hajee Zenell Abadin.

For Constantinople.

Ettore s—2 pots rosa oil, 18 cwts turmeric, and 9 cwts gallingal, Essa Salloon.

For Hongkong.

Mongolia s—35 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen Parpia; 120 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosen Jonmahamed; 33 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 57 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 50 bales twist, D Cowasjee; 24 bales twist, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Mongolia s—112 chests opium, Nursey Khuttow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 19.

Rogers, Surg Major, Bombay 6th N I, on duty, from Aden.
Lambert, Lieut Col, Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, from England.
Miller, Major, Malwa Bheel Corps, from England.
Moore, Dy Surg General, on duty, from Aden.
Rivaz, Capt, 4th Sikh Infantry, from England.
Miles, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from England.

December 20.

Ward, Major, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—December 20.

Spilsbury, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Giles, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 19th N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Jacob, Major, Bombay 19th N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H T Oldfield, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Hony Lieut and Assistant Commissary W F Knight, P W Department, Ahmednagar.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Captain J T Bury, R A, Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General Commanding Poona Division.

First Class Apothecary J Stephens, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified : Lieut J Monteith, of the 72nd Highlanders, Squadron Officer 2nd Sind Horse, 3rd August 1876.

The date of retirement from the service of Colonel J F Lester, Staff Corps, is 10th July 1877, as announced in G G O No 482 of that date, and not 15th August 1877, as stated in G G O No 599 of the 5th September last. This latter order is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) G U Price,—10th Dec 1877.

The following promotions in the Barrack Dept are made :—Sub-Conductor J Lewis to be Acting Conductor, and Serjeant J Mooney to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 5th Dec 1877, in succession to Conductor J Wright, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, Staff Corps to be Lieut-Colonels from the dates specified : Majors C M Ducat, H R M Van-Heythuysen, and A Utterson, 12th Dec 1877 ; Major C F Boulton, 13th Dec 1877.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, Staff Corps to be Major from the date specified : Captain John Grierson, 12th Dec 1877.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, Lieut W C Harrison, 12th Dec 1877.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major R T Clarke, Assistant Commissary General, First Class, the following reversions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from 10th instant, inclusive :—

Major R H M Van-Heythuysen, Acting Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to revert to his substantive grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain W W Luckhardt, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Major T W Sanders, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to revert to his substantive grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieut H S A Fuller, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Under the orders of Government Surgeon-Major R C Thorp, M D F R C S Bombay Medical Establishment, proceeded to Sholapur on the 19th Sept 1877, to assume medical charge of the Relief Camp at that station.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut Col A M Shewell, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class, the following promotion and reversions in the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from 21st instant, inclusive.

Lieut-Col A M Shewell, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General First Class.

Major C Swinhoe Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to revert to his substantive grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Captain T Teed, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class.

Lieut G B E Radcliffe, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to revert to the Grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Consequent on the departure to England on furlough of Captain C F Hughes, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from 23rd instant, inclusive :—Lieut G B E Radcliffe, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class. Captain J L Fagan is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

The Reverend G B Streeten, M A, having completed ten years service on the 12th instant, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

The Rev F L Sharpin, M A, Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, returned to duty on the 14th December 1877.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut C W H Sealy, Cantonment Magistrate, resumed charge of the duties of ex-officio Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden on the 23rd Nov.

Major H S Daniell, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty four days from 3rd Jan 1878.

Mr S Hammick is appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached Station of Kaladgi as a temporary measure. Under the provisions of Section 17 of Act X of 1872, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Hammick to be also Joint Sessions Judge at Kaladgi for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Belgaum may make over to him for trial. Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869 H. E. in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Hammick with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Belgaum District forming the Collectorate of Kaladgi.

Mr. Gopal B. Hirpatak, Head Master, Ahmednagar High School, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. C M Moyle to be Probationary Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sind Survey Department.

Mr. J S E Manley, Cotton Inspector, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty-five days from 3rd Jan 1878.

Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper and Mr W W Barr to be Probationary Assistant Settlement Officers in the Sind Survey Department.

Assistant Surgeon K R Vicaji, LM to be Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government.

The services of Mr E Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut-Col C A Goodfellow, VC, RE, to be Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Major B H Mathew, R E to be Executive Engineer, Satara.

Mr R I Shannon to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur.

The following transfers and promotions of Subordinate Judges are made, to take effect from 1st January 1878 :—

First Class Subordinate Judges.—Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide to be First Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Surat. Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade to be First Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Nasik. Rao Bahadur Chintaman Sakharam Chitnis to be First Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Poona. Rao Bahadur Makanrai Manirai Raiji to be First Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad. Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Vithal Vinchoorkur to be First Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar. Rao Bahadur Purshotumrao Sidheshwur Biniwale to be First Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Satara.

Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judges.—Rao Saheb Babaji Lakhshman Sawant to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bagalkot. Rao Saheb Madhaorao Krishna Huligolkur to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Haveri. Rao Saheb Hari Konher Sohoni to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Wai. Khan Saheb Dinshaji Pestonji Dastur to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Jambusar. Rao Saheb Amrit Shripat Nagpurkar to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sangamner. Rao Saheb Ramrao Subaji Gutikar to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Karad. Rao Saheb Narayen Govind Apte to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge of Dapoli. Rao Saheb Mukundrao Bhaskar Kothare to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Panwel. Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Broach. Rao Saheb Achut Jagannath Ghate to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Chiplum.

Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judges.—Rao Saheb Ragho Narayen Kondvikar to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Rahimatpur. Rao Saheb Ramji Sautaji Sinde to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bhadgaon. Rao Saheb Govind Vinayak Pradhan to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Amalner. Rao Saheb Krishnarao Pandurang Bengiri to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Hubli Rao Saheb Kasinath Ramchandra Kashyap to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bijapur. Rao Saheb Vinayakrao Appaji Kharkar to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Khed. Rao Saheb Ramchandra Janardan Palnitkar to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Vita. Rao Saheb Naro Mahadeo Thosar to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Pen. Rao Saheb Samukhram Navnidhrai Hora to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Borsad.

Rao Saheb Trimbaklal Shivlal to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Dhandhuka and Gogo. Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Mahad. Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Amritrao Mankar to be Second Class, 2nd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Kara. Khan Saheb Barjorji Edulji Modi to be substantive pro-tem 2nd Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Borsad.

Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judges.—Rao Saheb Dinkar Dhondeo Datar to be Second Glass, 3rd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Thengora. Khan Saheb Naoroji Dorabji Khandalawala to be Second Class, 3rd Grade, Subordinate Judge at Wadgaon.

On the retirement of Rao Saheb Raoji Govind, Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Barsi, on 1st April 1878, the following changes will take place :—Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sadashiv Joglekar to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Barsi. Rao Saheb Madhaorao Janoji Powar to be Second Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Malegaon.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of COLONEL SEXTON, there will be an EXCURSION to BASSEIN on the 26th inst. by Special Train leaving Church Gate Street Station at 5-45 a.m. Members of the Corps wishing to join should give in their names by latest at 6 p.m. on SATURDAY to the Color Sergeants of Companies, or at Head Quarters, where all particulars may be ascertained.

White Uniforms, Helmets, Arms, and Accoutrements to be worn.

W. M. TENNENT,
Captain, D. Company.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

SALISBURY.—December 18th, at Madras, the wife of J. D. Salisbury, of a son.

DEATHS.

DRUMMOND.—December 14th, at Cannanore, Herbert Powys Drummond, of Kinchin Koorta, Coorg, in his 31st year.

BARNETT.—November 29th, at Toungoo, British Burmah, Mary Barnett, only daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Barnett, of Madras, aged 20 years

CHAPMAN—November 23rd, at Kurnool, while on famine duty William John, third son of the late Richard Chapman, Captain, R. N, aged 32.

SMALE—December 7th, at Nellore, Samuel Eustace, the beloved son of Mrs. Smale, aged 9 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1877.

Will England go to war? The question is one which cannot be asked without sadness, for the answer to it involves either a heavy sacrifice of human life or an inglorious retreat of old England before the advancing strength of youthful Russia. The nation, with a just instinct, is alarmed at the Russian successes, which are being followed up with remarkable vigour, and, with the important exceptions of the *Times* and, we presume, the *Daily News*, the press is now demanding that money shall be voted by Parliament for military preparations. But still no leader has come forward to give a clear purpose and concentration to the popular wishes, and give satisfactory reasons why England should go to war. Our own belief is that the Ministry has still no distinct programme beyond that laid down by Mr. Cross last Session, and emphatically re-asserted by him in a speech he made at Westminster the day before the last English mail left London. "I do not want," he told the electors of Westminster at the banquet given in honour of Mr. W. H. Smith, "to add "to, I do not want to take away one word from, "what I stated in the House of Commons;" and what he stated was that the imperial interests of England required the immunity of Constantinople, Egypt, and the Suez Canal from seizure by the Russians. This declaration of the limits of England's conditional neutrality excluded conquests in Armenia; and Lord Derby has lately said, in effect, that the Cabinet, which each of the Ministers from the Premier downwards persists in speaking of as perfectly unanimous, agrees with Mr. Cross in thinking the conversion of Armenia into a Turkish province will not endanger in any way the security of England's Asiatic Empire. Lord Beaconsfield, at all events, must have changed his mind on this point since last year, when his Government certainly contemplated sending expeditions to Batoum or Trebizonde and Bagdad. Probably, in order to secure unanimity among his colleagues, the Premier has been obliged to accept a compromise, and to abandon Armenia for the sake of getting Lord Salisbury's reluctant consent to the defence of Constantinople. This is a fatal resolution, for with the fall of Ezeroum all Asia up to the mountain border of India will be placed as completely at the mercy of Russia as it was placed at the mercy of Alexander the Great after the Battle of Arbela. Possibly, Lord Salisbury might say he accepted the precedent, and thought it unlikely the Russians would succeed where Alexander failed, or that India, garrisoned by an English army, would offer a less successful resistance to the Cossacks than the Native States, aided by the formidable difficulties of climate and distance, were able to oppose to the arms of the Macedonians. This is a question, however, on which nothing new can be said, and about which we have all made up our minds. We do not wish to discuss it again, our only object this morning being to define clearly, if we can, the position taken up by the English Ministry. It is plain, we think, that no appeal will be made to the national patriotism to drive the Russians back within their old boundaries, either in Asia or in Europe. If Lord Beaconsfield had been a younger man, and had remained in the House of Commons, he might have competed successfully with Mr. Gladstone for the control of public opinion regarding the war. But his influence seems to be now rather social than political; and, though he is Prime Minister of England, the country cannot be said to be guided by his advice or to follow his leadership. As for his colleagues, they are all highly respectable, intelligent, hard working politicians, but as regards wit they belong to the beefeater class of statesmen, and there is not one amongst them who has the genius to touch the heart or convince the judgment of the nation. Hence, England has settled down to the acceptance of the make-shift policy of refusing to do anything unless the Russians attempt to move southwards of Adrianople. Now the Russians will be only too glad, we fancy, to make peace when they reach Adrianople, if the Turks will let them. But Turkey, encouraged by the knowledge that, if the war be prolonged, she may count on the powerful alliance of England, will assuredly refuse to sign a humiliating peace, unless her rulers make up their minds to accept unreservedly the friendship and protection of Russia, to make a single-handed peace with that Power, as we compendiously put it yesterday, and to become the enemies of the British Empire. The latter course would undoubtedly be fraught with great danger to British interests in India, for it would have a considerable effect in making the Queen's Mahomedan subjects discontented; and immediate war would be decidedly preferable. Of course, if the Turks refused to make peace at Adrianople, the Russians would be compelled to go on fighting, and thus warlike intervention would be forced on England. This is, so far as we can judge, the prospect before the English people. Their country is drifting into war now as it drifted in 1853-54; and it is but too probable that the events of a conflict entered upon in such a half-hearted spirit will not reflect much honour on the British arms.

All lovers of Thackeray, and their name is legion, must be familiar with Joseph Sedley, the Collector of Boggley Wallah, "an honourable and "lucrative post as everybody knows." Joseph, we are told, was fat, and he *would* have his clothes made too tight and took care they should be of the most brilliant colours and youthful cut. He was as vain as a girl. He scarcely knew a single soul in the metropolis; and, were it not for his doctor and the society of his blue pill and his liver complaint, he must have died of loneliness. The appearance of a lady frightened him beyond measure. Joe was fond of describing the balls at Government House, and the manner in which they kept themselves cool in the hot weather with punkahs, tatties, and other contrivances. Poor Joe was no match for clever Becky, and his end was a sad one. But Joe is a type of the past. The Collector of Boggley Wallah no longer exists. His successor is a being of a very different order. The modern civilian may, it is true, be as vain as a girl, but no woman would frighten him beyond measure. He lives in an atmosphere of incense, strong and stifling, but pleasant, because the censer is swung by fairy hands. From the day he sets his feet on Indian soil he is accustomed to receive delicate attentions from the other sex, partly on account of his own superior merits and greatly on account of his superior pay. Mothers with daughters to marry have a high regard for the future statesman. But he does not receive adulation from the weaker sex alone, for men also have a keen sense of the superior merits of one who draws large pay and belongs to the "twice-born" class.

The conversation of the modern civilian is no longer like that of Joe Sedley's, confined to balls at Government House, punkahs and tatties. He has read Tennyson and Browning, and can converse about Swinburne and the beauties of Rosetti. He is fond of quotations from the classics, and specially delights in displaying the knowledge of French and German acquired in Bayswater. On board ship he only reads German books, for English literature is not spacious enough for him. Having spent a brief week in Italy on his way to India, he can discuss pictures with a fluency that almost convinces one he knows something about them. He speaks about "perfect harmony" and "solemn pathos" with a surprising volubility. For the art exhibited at Burlington House he has a lofty contempt. How can a man who has passed through Italy abide to look at anything but the master-pieces of Raffaelle and Titian? It is pleasant to hear him converse about the old masters, for his conversation leads the memory back to those happy "salad" days when one read Ruskin with enthusiasm. The modern civilian has also a decided taste for music, and has caught the cant about the music of the future. He can compare the works of Chopin with those of Schubert, but when he puts his theories into practice and attempts the easiest of the *momens musicals*, one cannot help exclaiming

> "Where is any certain tune,
> Or measured music in such notes as these."

The successor of Joe Sedley has a supreme contempt for the vulgar people who earn their bread by journalism, but he does not disdain to write a short leader favourably reviewing his own administration or praising his own order, or libelling in the most shameless and dastardly manner any outsider who has exposed his ignorance and presumption. He deeply studies the art of writing reports, for he knows by this art alone man reaches the haven of the Secretariat. The report, like all other reports that have ever been written, informs the Government that the year under review is better than the preceding one. Crime has decreased; the country smiles with green crops, and trees have sprung up in waste places. The peasantry are fast growing prosperous, and would be contented but for the Civil Courts which make them pay their debts. The writer gracefully alludes to the number of miles ridden by the energetic executive officer. A couple of paragraphs are devoted to education, and, in deference to the scientific and philosophic tendencies of the present age, the report is garnished with a learned account of village tenures and customs. Having reached the Secretariat, the modern civilian discards the glowing narrative style of composition and affects in his resolutions the short pungent sentences of the *Saturday Review*. When we read these sharp sarcastic resolutions which have given the writer so much pleasure, we think of the barrister who was filled with envy because the clergy have the privilege of speaking for thirty minutes and *there is no one to reply*. If the modern civilian wishes to leave the local Secretariat and join the elect at Simla, he must write the history of Boggley Wallah in three large volumes. The book must have an air of learning. Facts, being dull, must be studiously omitted, but a great deal ought to be said about ethnical revolutions and the birth-throes of a fresh popular creed. If a civilian wishes to spend two years in England at the expense of the heavily taxed ryot, his best plan is to write a scientific treatise on the effects of the mountains of the moon on the diet of the natives. The treatise will not be much read in this country, but it will create a great impression at home, where everyone but the Anglo-Indian is supposed to have an accurate knowledge of India.

The young civilian who has imbibed Radical notions from the pages of the *Fortnightly Review* is an interesting type of the modern Joe Sedley. He is willing to reform everyone and everything. He publishes a short pamphlet on the abolition of rent, or the proper method of carrying on Indian industries without the use of English coal or the employment of English skilled labour. Eccentricity is mistaken for cleverness, and his promotion is rapid. But the most Radical civilian is strictly Conservative on one cardinal point. That an all-wise Providence created India for civilians to govern is a statement about which there cannot be any controversy. One might as profitably attack the notions of space, time and immortality. The civilian cannot help regarding other men in India in the same light as the Trinity man regarded men of the smaller colleges. "They too are God's creatures." Men in the "Uncovenanted Service" were meant to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water;" and as for those poor creatures who have a large stake in the country, but no official position, it is absurd to think that they should have even a small voice in the administration of the land.

The modern civilian, like every man born of woman, has his foibles and weaknesses, but he is also endowed with his fair share of virtues. Carlyle, speaking of the much-abused Puritans, says, "yet they were not altogether imbeciles, "these men." There are men in the Indian Civil Service of whom any service in the world might be justly proud. The modern civilian takes a lively interest in his work, and has much sympathy for the people over whom he rules. In the time of plague, pestilence, and famine he displays courage and endurance, and, when not blinded by caste-prejudice, he can be both just and generous.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The principal event of the week has been the speech of Lord Derby in reply to the Deputation that waited on him last Wednesday. The Deputation was a somewhat heterogeneous and not very imposing body; but it represented with sufficient fidelity the more extreme section of the Turcophile party in this country. The speech of the Foreign Secretary has proved a bitter disappointment to the entire war party. It is now plain that under no circumstances—at least under no circumstances that at present can be foreseen—will the present Government go to war. The possession of Armenia Lord Derby has unconditionally surrendered to Russia. The Foreign Secretary even went out of his way to argue with the Deputation that we might be indifferent to Russian conquests in Asia Minor. He distinctly declared that the Suez Canal, and not the proposed railway through the Euphrates Valley, would continue to be the chief route to India. He also scouted the idea that the possession of Trebizonde by the Russians would threaten the Canal. In point of fact, as I have already said, he completely surrendered Armenia to Russia. It is somewhat amusing to watch the painful contortions into which this speech has thrown the Tory journals. The *Daily Telegraph*, which has been for weeks thundering for war, now roars like a sucking dove, and the *Standard* laboriously strives to prove that when it cried "war" and Lord Derby cries "peace" they mean one and the same thing. Some consolation is found in two points in Lord Derby's speech. In the first place he declared with increased emphasis that the Cabinet would not permit Russia to take possession of Constantinople. And, secondly, he was altogether silent as to the future of the water-way between the Black and Mediterranean Seas. With regard to the first point, the public has rightly assumed that our Government is ready to take up arms rather than allow the Muscovite to approach the Turkish Capital; and, as I have already stated to you, Lord Beaconsfield has told the Russian authorities so in the most unmistakeable language. But I really do not think that there is the slightest chance of any occasion for putting the threat into execution. The Russians, I am convinced, have far less wide-reaching designs in Roumelia than some people consider; and are, at all events, determined to do nothing there which would justify English interference. Turning to the question of the water-way, there is an impression in some quarters that Lord Derby's silence on the point is perhaps the result of an understanding with Russia. It is quite possible that the Northern Power has agreed to allow things at this point to remain as they are on the condition that they shall be allowed to work their own will in Armenia without any interference from England.

The war news of the week is not of much importance. The most striking event has been the capture of Etropol by the Russians. Etropol is a small town close to the Balkans, and is but a few miles away from Orchanie. It is hard to understand why Mehemet Ali should have allowed such a place to be captured almost under his very nose. From Etropol the Russians can threaten the rear of the Turkish Commander, and thus its recapture will probably be one of the first things Mehemet Ali will have to do, in case he advances to Plevna. We hear little, meantime, of the Army of Relief, which this Commander has been sent to organise. It is acknowledged in a telegram from Constantinople this morning that Mehemet's forces are still too weak to justify any attempt at advance. From Plevna itself we have little or no news. A ridiculous report was sent out from Constantinople that Osman Pasha had succeeded in making his escape to Rahova; but, of course, after a few hours of life the *canard* died a dishonoured death. The Turkish authorities have since made the matter worse by a bungling attempt at explaining the origin of their error. Quite as unfounded reports were current in Russophile quarters to the effect that Osman Pasha had already opened negotiations for the surrender of Plevna. So far as we know, the Turkish General has not yet given the slightest indication of a desire to yield, and there is good authority for believing that he is still able to hold out for two or three weeks. Sir Henry Havelock, M. P., as I have before mentioned, went out to Plevna as special correspondent, and amused the world by the wild predictions of early success into which an over-zealous sympathy with the Russians led him. Well, the gallant baronet has just written to a friend that Plevna can hold out till the middle of December and perhaps to the third week of that month. When Sir Henry Havelock is willing to admit so much, the condition of Osman Pasha cannot be so very hopeless yet. On Monday there was severe fighting along almost the whole line of the Lom. The chief engagement took place in the vicinity of Pyrgos, where the Turks made a reconnaissance in large force. At first successful, they were, as is usually the case in reconnaissances, ultimately driven back with considerable loss. The object of Suleiman Pasha in making these several attacks at the same time is evidently to discover some weak point in the Russian line of defence, and then to dash his forces against that point. Meantime another important factor has entered into our calculations on the Bulgarian campaign. The weather, which has been so extraordinarily mild for so long a period, has at last broken. There have been rain and hail, snow and storm. A continuance of such weather must be attended with very serious consequences to the Russians. A detachment of the Roumanians is said to be on its way to Widdin. There is no news from the Dobrudscha and none from the Schipka Pass. The Montenegrins have recently gained several successes; they have approached within a short distance of Antivari, and seemed on the point of taking the place. The Turks have now, however, sent a squadron thither, which may seriously interfere with the further progress of the mountaineers. Once again Servia threatens to join in the fray. The little principality has so often rushed ostentatiously to the front and then retreated back in shivers that we are justified in doubting whether she will ever take the plunge. Matters now, however, have apparently gone so far that there seems no chance of turning back. Affairs are apparently at a complete standstill in Asia Minor. The latest news we have is from Mukhtar Pasha, and is dated, Erzeroum, the 25th. The Turkish General states that the Russians have been obliged to suspend their advance on account of the weather, snow having fallen to a depth of nearly three feet. We should not, of course, accept Mukhtar Pasha's word for the condition of the Russian army, but the fact that the Russians themselves have not said a word for days with regard to the Asiatic campaign is some slight proof that the representations of the Turkish Commander are correct. Full details have now arrived of the battle of Deve Boyun, in which the army of Mukhtar Pasha was so disastrously defeated. The Turkish Commander was fully convinced that his position was impregnable, and, when he saw his Left Centre defeated, yielded to a sentiment of despair and could with difficulty be removed from the field. He afterwards told the correspondent who sends us an account of the battle that he had remained on the field because it was his wish to die. It is evident from the letter of the correspondent that Mukhtar was inclined to abandon Erzeroum to its fate and to seek some other point to collect his scattered forces. The Armenian capital is well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but the population is disaffected, and Mukhtar's force of ten or twelve thousand men is not adequate to the task of defending the town. Since the correspondent wrote this account, the weather, as I have said, has become one of the factors in the case; and, in the breathing space he has thus gained, Mukhtar Pasha may have done much to improve his position.

There is a somewhat startling rumour with regard to the intentions of the Government during next session. It is said that they have resolved to yield on the Burial question, and to bring in a Bill conceding the demands of the Dissenters. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Hardy were the chief opponents of this compromise; but they have at length been induced to waive their opposition.

Marshal MacMahon has made one more attempt to impose a Ministry of his choice on the National Assembly. He has appointed a Cabinet which professes to be what is called a "Business Ministry." None of its members have hitherto played any part in politics, and, indeed, their names are almost completly unknown outside some small and chosen circles in Paris. The Chamber, however, refused to accept these new *protegés* of the President, and the new Government was condemned almost at the very hour of its birth. So affairs fell back into their old position, and the crisis continued. There has been within the last day or two, however, some symptom of a return to reason on the part of the Marshal. Yesterday he had an interview with M. Grevy, the first time he has ever exchanged views with a member of the Left since the dismissal of the Jules Simon Cabinet. A report comes as I write that the Marshal has at last fully yielded, and has consented to accept a Left Centre Ministry. The names of the new Cabinet are even named. M. Dufaure is to be President, M. de Marcere, Home Secretary, and M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance. A few hours will decide whether this intelligence is correct or not.

The Master of the Rolls has had before him for some days past a most important commercial case, which has excited an enormous amount of interest in Manchester circles. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Williamson, who had employed the Messrs. Barbour of Manchester as commission agents to buy and forward goods to Calcutta, and the application was to re-open the accounts between the two firms. The revelations made in the course of the trial threw a strange light on the operations and the morality of commercial men in Manchester. It appeared that the commission merchants bought their goods at one price in England and sold it at another and considerably larger one to the East Indian merchants who employed them; that they received discount not only from the buyers but also from the original vendors of the goods; that they charged for insuring the goods, without ever having insured them, and that they did a number of other things which in the eyes of ordinary people were in direct contravention of their duties. In reply, the defendants could only urge that they only did as other people; that it was the "custom of the trade." In this assertion they were probably right, and the whole story suggests very unpleasant reflections as to the way in which many Manchester houses have made their enormous fortunes during the last twenty or thirty years. The Master of the Rolls, without any hesitation, decided against the defendants, but the case will probably be brought before a higher tribunal. Meantime some mercantile bosoms in Cottonopolis beat rather uneasily.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Tooth has ended in a complete fiasco. The proceedings against him have all been quashed on the ground of informality. Among the many deficiencies in the Public Worship Act was the omission of any arrangement for providing a Court for the new Judge. Lord Penzance, when the case of Mr. Tooth came before him, sought a place of refuge in the Court of Sir Robert Phillimore; but Sir Robert a strong high churchman, and would make no effort to help the carrying out of the obnoxious Act. The Archbishop is Canterbury hereupon came to the rescue and placed his library in Lambeth Palace at Lord Penzance's disposal. It now turns out that the proceedings of not having taken place in the City of London or Westminster, are null and void. Everybody is asking who is responsible for the rules which have been the cause of this miscarriage. Lord Penzance was at first supposed to be the author; but it turns out that they are due to one of his advisers. This gentleman, it seems, holds several like appointments. Pluralism, in fact, which has been expelled from the Church, has taken refuge among the church's lawyers. It is no novel thing to find one of these ecclesiastical counsellors holding five or six different appointments and drawing accordingly higher salaries than the Lord Chancellor. The adviser of Lord Penzance is one of the worst specimens of this class of public barnacle. As I am speaking of matters ecclesiastical, I may mention that the Rev. Mr. Mackonachie has again come into collision with his superiors. Among the many strange ornaments of his church are a Madonna and a crucifix. The rev. gentleman has wriggled a little in the matter after the unfortunate manner of his brethren, but, as a result, he will not budge until the law compel him.

We have had a lively controversy on the comparative merits of Russians and Turks *apropos* of the article of Mr. Archibald Forbes in the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject. Mr. Gladstone has thought it worth his while to deliver a whole lecture in reply to the lucubrations of the *Daily News*' correspondent, and now Mr. Freeman takes two columns of the *Times* to demolish the journalist. Mr. Freeman pooh-poohs Mr. Forbes in a very severe style, and treats him as rather a rough, shallow, and pretentious writer. Indeed, I am inclined to think that people make a little too much of Mr. Forbes. He has done a great many clever things in the way of dash, and he is a clever hand at roughly picturesque description. But he is not for that reason to be taken of much of an authority on any subject that requires culture or careful observation. With his colleagues, Mr. Forbes is by no means popular; he is bumptious, ungenial, and bears his success with little modesty.

Mr. Labouchere, the redoubtable Editor of *Truth*, is once more in hot water. He is, as probably your readers know, the owner of the Queen's Theatre in Long Acre. Some time ago he let his house to a lessee who christened it the "National" and brought out a strongly anti-Russian melodrama. The piece, however, failed to take; and Mr. Labouchere has taken back his theatre, has restored its old name, and has brought out an Irish piece, founded on a French original.

Another unfortunate house is the Holborn Theatre. Mr. Charles Calvert, a well-known Manchester Manager, has recently brought out "Sardanapalus." Lord Byron's ghost would have shuddered if it had been unfortunate enough to stray in for an hour during the performance. Mr. Calvert, not satisfied with transposing several scenes and otherwise hacking about the play, has interpolated some poetry of his own, which is very terrible stuff. In addition, the general run of the actors engaged in the piece is very poor, and so the revival will probably end in failure.

A painful discussion is going on in the society journals on the condition of Lord Mayo. His Lordship, you will remember, got into serious trouble some time ago in connection with a married lady. Since then he has been suffering from a painful nervous attack, and it has been found necessary to place him under restraint. It is rather dangerous for boys to play with ladies of easy virtue and of maturer years.

The telephone is one of the popular subjects of discussion. Professor Graham Bell, who has introduced it in this country, is still convinced that he will be able to do great things with the invention. As yet, however, the experiments made have not gratified these hopes. The telephone can be worked well for a short distance, but in long distances it has not hitherto proved successful. There was a report that Prince Bismarck's house at Varzin was now connected with the Foreign Office at Berlin, but the report has since been contradicted.

The latest news from Rome represent the Pope as in very poor health. He has lost almost completely the use of his legs, and the end is now probably near.

Colonel Stuart Wortley, an officer who served in the Crimea, to-day obtained a decree *nisi* against his wife. The co-respondent was Captain Drummond. He also served in the Crimea, and is a cousin of the petitioner.

THE COMING DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS AND DECORATIONS.

(*Englishman.*)

The coming New Year's Day ceremony at Government House, Calcutta, is called officially a Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; but we presume it will also be made to include, in some way of other, the Order of the Bath, for Sindia is to be installed as a G. C. B. As rumours have been current, of late, of the probable distribution of a shower of honours on this occasion, it may be as well to remind our readers that the installations, of which notice has been given, are those of Grand Crosses, &c., whose names appeared in the *Gazette* of the first of January last. We learn, on what we believed to be very good authority, that there are very few, if any, new decorations to be now conferred: few or no vacancies have occurred in the Star of India during the year—and for the new order of the Indian Empire, we believe that only a very small number of names some twenty or thirty in all, have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval. We think, however, that this is not to be regretted on the whole; for the great victory of the year, the successful campaign against Famine in the South and West, though virtually won is obviously not yet so fully completed as to permit of any distribution of rewards for it. Some months more must elapse before full reports can be received, or a fairly accurate judgment formed, about the services of those who have taken part in this campaign; and for the recognition of all such services it is probable that we shall have to wait for the "Birthday" *Gazette*, if not longer.

SHERE ALI AND THE TURKISH ENVOY.

(*Statesman.*)

A Constantinople newspaper, dated the 8th November, publishes an account of the first interview between the Ottoman Envoy and the Amir of Cabul. The account professes to be founded upon more authentic information than anything hitherto laid before the public. After the ceremonial reception, and the presentation by the Envoy of gifts worth 20,000 pounds Turkish, including several Orders of the Ottoman Empire, the Envoy explained that the object of his mission was to induce the Amir to enter upon hostilities with Russia, that enemy of the Mussulman faith and dominion, and to renew his ancient friendship with England, as the constant ally of the Sublime Porte. The Amir's reply is racy enough—whatever may be thought of its authenticity—to deserve a literal translation.

"If the case is as you state it," says Shere Ali to Ahmad Khulus Effendi, "how is it that the British Government, in this moment of difficulty and distress, is not acting the part of friend and ally of the Sublime Porte, your Master, nor even fulfilling its treaty obligations of 1856? It appears to me that the friendship of England is simply with an eye to her own interests." "England," replied the Envoy, "is firm and loyal in her friendship. If she has not actively sided with Turkey yet, it does not follow that she has elected absolute neutrality. She will assist the Porte in due time and occasion." "So far as I can see," returned the Amir, "if Russia (which may God forbid) gets the better of Turkey, and threatens her capital Istamboul, the British Government will send their ships of war to protect the capital. Of course, the Sublime Porte knows more about these matters than I do; but it seems to me that this is very like giving physic to a dead man. However, every Government is the best judge of its own interests." This ended the conference. A meeting of the Affghan Sirdars was immediately convened by the Amir, and after discussion of the relations between Affghanistan and the English, the envoy was informed that his porposed alliance with England was possible on certain conditions. "First of all," said Shere Ali, "I want the subsidy continued as before, with payment of the arrears in full. Secondly, the Government of India must withdraw its garrisons from Beloochistan and dismantle the forts it has built there; and it must abstain henceforth from military occupation of Khelat and interference with the internal affairs of Affghanistan. Thirdly, it must abandon the notion of sending military officers to Candahar and Herat, and of strengthening the fortifications of Herat, and stationing a Resident in Cabul. On these conditions, I can renounce all my grievances against the British Government; but so long as I have no security, it is impossible for any substantial friendship to exist between me and the English. I am well aware that the English are stirring up my Sirdars against me, and plotting against me in my own dominions, just as the Russians plotted the insurrection in Bulgaria. As for obeying the Sultan's orders, I have not the least objection. A *jehad* against Russia is the wish of my heart, and I desire nothing more than to clear the Russians out of Mahomedan territory altogether. But from Cabul to the frontiers of Bokhara is fifty days' march, and to transport an army thither, and carry on war against Russia, requires resources in men, money, and material, which are not at present to be found in Affghanistan. If the object of the Embassy is to prevent friendship between us and Russia, I can assure you that I have never been, and never will be Russia's friend. I can never be the friend of the enemy of Islam. But international courtesy requires that I should admit the Russian envoy to my Court; and if Russia offers me money, there can be no reason why I should refuse it; nay, it is for my interest to accept it. You tell me that an alliance with the English will be beneficial, because they are a wise, and enlightened, and wealthy people, and can do much to help me in developing the resources and increasing the wealth of Affghanistan. Very good; I am heartily obliged to them for friendship of this sort, only on the condition that it is not accompanied with danger to my kingdom. Your Sultan has been kind enough to give me advice and counsel. Let him now advise the English to act truthfully and honourably towards Affghanistan; to abstain from their aggressive movements in Beloochistan and on the Candahar frontier, so inconsistent with their allegations of friendship, and to give me some security and confidence in their alliance. *Then* we shall have no quarrel with the English. But if England thinks herself civilized and enlightened, and us uncivilized and barbarian, and wishes to introduce the benefits of learning and civilization into Affghanistan, and in reward to take our country for herself—why, in that case we have a new and extraordinary element introduced into the question." Such is a literal translation of what is appearing at this moment in the Turkish papers.

BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Kemball and Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Majors in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. Jhaverilal Lallubhai Thakar as a Vakil of the High Court. They have also been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr. Vamnaji Gangdahar Sapat, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ratnagiri District, in lieu of the one for the Satara District, which has been cancelled at his own request.

The Goa Government is, we hear, negociating with the "Banco Ultramarino" for a loan of one and a half lacs of rupees to pay off arrears of the Public Works Department.

Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company.—The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 1, Church Lane, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. The directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th September 1877 was, after considerable discussion, approved and adopted unanimously. The appointment of Messrs. Vundravundas Purshotumdass and Raghunath Narayen Khote, made by the board of directors, was confirmed. Messrs. Ardasir Carsetjee Furdoonjee and Dwarkadass Oodowjee were appointed auditors, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 100 each. Thanks were passed to the directors for their able management of the company's affairs; and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Shipping News.—The Batavia steamer, belonging to the Rubattino Company from Alexandria, went ashore and sank near Marseilles on November 23. The ship was broken in two; passengers and crew saved. The casualty occurred between the isles of Plaine and Jaire. She had on board 2,362 bales of cotton; part will be saved. It is also hoped to recover the engines and a considerable portion of the materials. The Danloe, from the Clyde to Bombay, put back on the 21st November with loss of fore and main masts; she will have to discharge and be refitted.

The Nuisance of a Maharaja's Temple.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Green sat in the Appeal Court to hear an appeal in the case of Nursinglal Maharaj, appellant and defendant, against the Rev. Joseph Martin and others, plaintiffs and respondents. The appellant is a Wallabhacharyan Maharaja having a temple in Portuguese Street, near Bhooleshwur; and the respondents are the trustees of a Roman Catholic church in its neighbourhood. The appeal was made from a decision of Sir Charles Sargent, who passed a decree some months ago, restraining the Maharaja from beating tom-tom, cymbals, and other wind intruments on his premises, which disturbed the performance of divine worship in the Portuguese church. On the appeal being called out yesterday, Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Maharaja, stated that his client did not intend to proceed with it. It was accordingly dismissed; the deposit in Court to be returned to the appellant after payment of taxed costs, if any. There was no appearance for the respondents.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 18th December, was 561, being 13 more than in the preceding week, 103 more than the total of the week ending 19th December 1876, and 175 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 263 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 43·49. There were 188 deaths from remittent fever, which is 24 less than last week and 49 above the same period last year. There were 19 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 10 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 33, 15, and 42 respectively, as compared with 38, 18, and 37 last year.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th December 1877 was Rs. 2,37,71,991, add silver received during the week Rs. 36,42,697. The sum of Rs. 33,98,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,40,16,688. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 1,09,13,686 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Theft at a Musjid.—A Mahommedan, named Joosub Mowlee, reported to the Police yesterday, that on the day previous he went to pray at the Candy Moola Musjid, and afterwards he fell asleep, leaving his coat hanging up, in one of the pockets of which was a purse with a currency note for Rs. 20. On awaking he found his coat missing, together with the purse and money. Inquiries are in progress.

A Bombay Sharper.—A Hindoo, named Mooktah Khondajee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to cheat Dajee Fatoojee, the Police Patel of Bapoondee, by endeavouring to sell him a brass ring as a genuine gold article for a sum of Rs. 16. The prisoner, it appears, took the complainant to be a country bumpkin, and offered him a ring, pretending it to be gold, for Rs. 16. The complainant said he would like to purchase it, but he had no money with him; thereupon prisoner suggested that he might exchange the gold earring in complainant's ear for the one offered for sale. Suspicion was then aroused, and complainant made him over to a policeman. The prisoner threw the brass ring over a wall, and endeavoured to escape. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.—It will not surprise us to hear of H. E. Sir Charles Staveley's departure from India sooner than some people expect. Sir Charles Staveley, by virtue of the new Warrant, has been made a General, which would necessitate his leaving the command by April next, but an extra six months has been conceded His Excellency as a special case, which, if be completed, will fill his term of four years in command of the Bombay Army. His medical advisers, however, are urging upon him to forego these honours, and losing no time by seeking a change of climate to Europe.—*Poona Observer*.

An Importation of Young Ladies.—The following interesting item of news is from the Calicut letter of the *Indian Representative*:—"Unmarried German gentlemen on the coast no doubt find the place dull, and I believe it was this fact that prompted them to form a confederation with their brethren at Cannanore and Mangalore and indent upon their native country for helpmates; and it was but last week a steamer brought down for this coast, nearly 15 young ladies, who have been impartially distributed to the members of the confederation (if I may so term it) at Mangalore and Cannanore."

The Freight Market.—The present depressed state of the freight market keeps a number of vessels from incurring the expenses of pilotage, port dues, &c., at Calcutta. We believe there are now five vessels anchored at the Sandheads, and two at Diamond Harbour, awaiting orders. There are also said to be instructions sent down to await a number of inward-bound vessels, to the effect that they are to remain at the Sandheads till freights can be secured, or fresh orders received by telegraph from home. The Florence, one of the ships now at the Sandheads, nearly lost a boat and crew on Friday morning. The boat was sent away to communicate with an inward-bound steamer, and whilst being towed up to windward by the steamer, she started one of the planks in her bow, and had to cast off some three or four miles to leeward of her own ship. There was a strong ebb-tide running and a fresh northerly breeze, which would have prevented her from reaching her ship. Fortunately, she was just able to make one of the pilot brigs, in an almost sinking state. Had the brig not been anchored where she was, the boat and crew would have been swept out to sea and lost, as was the St. Osyth's boat some few months since.—*Indian Daily News.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy. Local relief and general purification progress together; disease is cured while the whole system is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis. This Unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammation, irrespective of its exciting cause, character, situation, duration, or severity. Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, gives immediate and most marked relief to those irritating itchings and painful swellings of the skins occasioned by mercury or latent syphilitic virus.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 20.

H. E. the Governor left Jacobabad this morning for Kushmore and thence to Mooltan. Durbar yesterday.

MAJOR SANDEMAN.

Major Sandeman has left Beyla for Sonmeanee, and comes to Kurrachee on Saturday, from whence he goes home on three months privilege leave.

MHOW RACES.—Dec. 20.

MAIDEN PONIES.

Little Ben	1
Prince Charlie	2

Time—59½ secs.

TRIAL STAKES.

Timbertop	1
Firefly	2

Time—2 min.

HUSSAR CUP.

Disraeli	1
Shah	2
Rook	3

Time—3 min. 1½ sec.

An objection was lodged against the winner for being over weight, which still remains undecided.

ARAB HACKS.

Sham	1
Aladdin	2

Time—57½ sec.

DEWAS PURSE.

Kamil	1
Corsair	2

Run in the dark.

In the case of the Hussar Cup, the Stewards have decided that Disraeli won, but an appeal is to be forwarded to the Stewards of the Turf Club.

The attendance was large, and the racing good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red See Cable.)

ADVANCE OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Latest advices respecting the Servian troops state that they have occupied Mramor.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian troops are marching towards Sofia.

Fresh bodies of Russian troops still continue to arrive in Bulgaria.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The whole of the English Press, with the exception of the *Times*, are fully agreed that the Ministry on the opening of Parliament in January should demand the vote of a sum of money for military preparations in view of the situation.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

The Turkish garrison of Mramor, which place the Servians have occupied, has withdrawn to Nisch.

General Todleben has been appointed Commander of the Russian Army Corps operating against Rustchuk.

The Turks have evacuated Berkovatz which the Russians have occupied. The Turks are retreating on Sofia.

60,000 fresh Russian troops are being mobilised.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 19.

The P. and O. Steamer Sumatra, with the outward English Mails of 7th Dec., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. this evening.

The Peshawur left here for Calcutta, &c., at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Dec. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left on the 15th afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 19, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5⅜d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	108½
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1.8 11/16d.
4 per cent. Government Securities	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5½ per cent. do.	89½

The Manchester Market has been dull.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 20, 8 P.M.

H. M.'s Ship Czarvitch in tow with Tenasserim, from Rangoon, in sight 6 a.m.

GALLE, Dec. 18, 10-30 P.M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, Dec. 20, 8-25 P.M.

Mail Steamer Gwalior, from China, arrived.

GALLE, Dec. 20, 3 P.M.

Mail Steamer Pekin, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 23-32d.	per Rupee
Do. ,, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-32d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-8-6	

THE general remarks in the official season reports for the week ending the 12th instant state, that there have been heavy showers in Khandesh and Nasik; lighter in Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur: wanted in Kaladgi and parts of Gujarat. No other change.

THE *Pioneer* learns that Sir Richard Temple arrived at Jacobabad on the morning of the 17th instant with Colonel Nuttall, Superintendent of the Frontier. He will stay two days in his camp there, and then proceed to inspect the Frontier outposts, while his camp marches to the Indus, near Kushmore. The Governor then proceeds by the unopened Indus Valley Railway to Lahore, staying one night *en route* at Bhawulpore.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Englishman* that the losses in killed and wounded suffered by the Jowakis have undoubtedly been much greater than those officially reported by General Keyes, who is said to have mentioned in despatches only those which he had personally witnessed and could prove, whilst the operations in some places (Jammu especially) being very extended, the enemy's killed were scattered over a large area. The correspondent is certain that the Jowaki loss in killed alone has been hardly, if at all, short of a hundred.

THERE appears to have been a scare of the plague breaking out at Resht on the south-west coast of the Caspian Sea. It is believed, however, at Teheran that the symptoms of the disease referred to were not those of the plague; and whatever it was, the epidemic is officially reported to have disappeared in October.

BABU JANOKEYNATH ROY's two months' term of imprisonment expired on Saturday morning, and having paid the fine of Rs. 20,000, he was released. In compliance with Janokey's wishes his numerous friends awaited his arrival at his house and did not go to the jail to receive him. Baboo Sree Nath Roy, his brother, was the only one who drove with him to his family residence.

AT the recent Sessions at Nellore a young Brahmin was charged and found guilty with forging a famine relief register. The Sessions Judge in passing judgment said:—"On this evidence I am of opinion that the prisoner must be convicted either under Section 468 or Section 420. The man admits that he prepared the register which has been proved to be grossly incorrect, and it could only have been framed in this manner with the object of defrauding the Government. I think, therefore, it is my duty to pass a severe sentence in the case as an example, for if all the stories current are well founded—and some of them must be—a great deal of the money which this famine entails on the Government finds its way into pockets never intended for it. The sentence of the Court therefore is, that the prisoner be kept to rigorous imprisonment for four years, and that he pay a fine of Rs. 500, or be kept to rigorous imprisonment for a further period of one year."

AT the hearing of a case now before the Criminal Sessions at Allahabad, Mr. Colvin (counsel for the prosecution) reported to the Court that Captain Hamilton had called upon him the previous evening and expressed his opinion that certain documentary evidence, which had been rejected by the Court the day before, should have been recorded, and that the Chief Justice had been "hard on the prosecution." He (Mr. Colvin) had felt bound to report the matter to Mr. Ross, counsel for the defence. The Chief Justice consulted with Mr. Justice Turner, and it was held that a very improper, if well-intentioned, act had been committed; and at Mr. Justice Turner's suggestion, Captain Hamilton was withdrawn from the jury and another juror substituted.

THE *Pioneer* is severely satirical at the expense of the Indian Council at Westminster:—"The authorities of this country are likely, we believe, before long to receive, from the hands of Lord Salisbury, a minute of supreme importance. This will set forth the conclusions his lordship has drawn from the late famine. The phenomena of Indian administration always remain confused and unintelligible till their true significance is worked out in London; and the members of the Viceroy's Council will of course derive immense assistance from the despatch they have been promised."

A TELEGRAM to the *Times* from Rome says that the Pope is afflicted with a severe cold, and has not left his bedroom since the 22nd of November. A Reuter's telegram says that the health of His Holiness does not inspire "grave apprehensions." The *Italie* publishes a remarkable account of a recent reception of French pilgrims from Carcassonne by the Pope. The visitors had been previously requested not to manifest their devotedness to the Holy Father by cries or applause, as any clamour might be prejudicial to his health. Pius IX., who was brought on a chair carried by four porters, raised his hand with difficulty, and gave his blessing to the audience. The head of His Holiness was covered with a velvet cap trimmed with ermine, and he wore the red papal mantle on his shoulders. He has greatly changed in appearance since the month of June last. He is no longer the hale old man whom no one would suppose to be eighty-four years of age. He now looks as if ten years had since passed over his head. He is pale and depressed; his underlip is pendent, and his tongue is constantly hanging from his mouth. The smile which constantly played on his lips has vanished. In fine, the Pope is now a broken-down old man, and not the Pius IX. known to all Catholic Rome. He coughed painfully three or four times and uttered some words. He speaks in French, but with a certain difficulty, frequently stops, and repeats his words.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—In view of the present state of affairs in Eastern Europe, the Government has been induced to reconsider its decision with regard to the garrison of Malta, and the 2nd battalions 2nd and 13th Regiments, on removal to India, will be relieved by two battalions from home, which will take their departure in January. The two corps selected for embarkation are the 1st battalion Royal Scots at the Curragh; and the 61st Regiment, at Dover. They will proceed out in two of the Indian transports, their places being taken at Malta by the 2nd and 13th, which will be conveyed in the same vessels to Bombay.

THE *World*:—The Carabineers are preparing to leave Colchester for India, but it is thought by more than one officer that they may make a halt on the road, perhaps in Egypt. Cardigan's old regiment will take up their horses at Colchester on coming home, but the 11th may stop in Egypt too. The movements of our troops for some little time will depend very much on the movements of those of General Loris Melikoff.

THE *Cologne Gazette* sys:—Field-Marshal Moltke who knows Asia Minor from personal experience, is reported to have said recently that the Russian conquest of Armenia would be a very serious affair for England. With Armenia Russia advances to the Euphrates, and once she possesses the Euphrates the way to India would for the greater part be already closed to England. The question is now whether the conquest of Kars, as formerly the burning of the Turkish fleet before Sinope, will at last incite England to manly action. Here (at Berlin) the opinion of England's power of action has sunk so low that it is doubted whether we shall see her rise from her lethargy.

THE total loss sustained by the Russian armies in the field up to the 21st of November is stated to have been 71,705 men. The *Cologne Gazette* says that, according to information from Moscow, the Russian losses include 14 generals, 1 Imperial prince, 4 princes of the house of Rurik, 1 Persian prince, 6 Russian princes, 12 Grusinian princes, 16 counts, and 21 barons. The Turkish prisoners number about 44,000 men: among them 16 pashas and 500 officers. There were also taken 701 guns, 200 standards, 2 monitors, and 4 steamers. The value of the booty in ammunition and provisions amounts to 14,000,000 roubles. The prisoners were taken—7,000 at Ardahan, 300 at Begli-Achmed, 500 at Zeidekan, 800 at Yagni, 300 at Bayazid, 7,000 at Aladja Dagh, 12,000 at Kars, 3,500 at Deve-Boyun, 500 at Azizie, 7,800 at Nicopolis, 500 in the combats of the Balkans and 3,500 at Teliche.

MR. LAYARD's now famous despatch of June last, regarding the release of Greek criminals for the purpose of commiting acts of aggression on the Turkish frontier, naturally called forth an indignant denial from the Hellenic Minister; and, for the first time in English history, an ambassador has had formally to withdraw his words. The *World* does not know what the custom in political circles may be, but amongst gentlemen Mr. Layard may not perhaps be aware that it is scarcely deemed honourable to make accusations on the strength of anonymous letters. It is more than rumoured—it is an accepted fact—that Mr. Layard obtained the information which formed the basis of his despatch in an anonymous letter to his dragoman!

THE *Times* has some remarks, in the concluding paragraph of an article on possible terms of peace, which, though cautiously worded, show a desire not to treat with absolute indifference Russia's conquests in Armenia or her proposed seizure of the Turkish fleet:—"But it is territory that the conqueror looks to, more than the people. No doubt those who profess to know the policy of continental States will tell Russia to leave Europe alone and recoup herself on the eastern shore, where there is a continent going to waste. Whether Russia spent a century of blood, treasure, and character in Asia Minor, or reduced it at once into a stepping stone for a new Eastern progress, would matter little to these advisers. All we have to say is, that Russia would probably find either of these results a very long affair, to be measured, not like the construction of her own Empire, but more according to the Turkish measurement of time, by centuries. But when it comes to that, what else may not happen meanwhile? But, whatever else is done, the Black Sea, it will be said, is threatened. With the Black Sea goes, of course, its chief feeder, the Danube. When the Sea is Russian the river will be Russian too, and will take its policy from its new master. Some Russian casuists seem prepared to argue already that Russia and Turkey are the only powers that hold the shores of the Black Sea, and that, consequently, they are the only powers with a property in the Sea. If, then, Russia is in a condition to dictate terms to Turkey, she may lawfully demand all the property Turkey has in the Black Sea—that is, all the property existing in it besides her own. In the event of this claim being made and admitted, then the police of the Black Sea is committed exclusively to Russian hands. In the case of any European war, a hostile cruiser might sink all our ships, or, indeed, the ships of any other Power, on their way to the mouth of the Danube, or still more coming from it, Russia alone deciding whether it shall be allowed or not. We cannot suppose it possible that the Black Sea will become a Russian lake in our time, and therefore must conclude that the ingenious Russian writer who has described this as one of the measures to be imposed by Russia on the European Powers rather than on the Porte has shown some excess of zeal. No doubt the question of the compensation a conqueror is entitled to exact from the vanquished is delicate, and the most modern instance to the point very seductive; but Russia may be reminded that this recent case is not exactly similar to hers, for it was not Turkey that invaded Russia, but the other way. Thus far, it is true, the whole question lies between the two belligerents. Friends may offer suggestions, but it is Russia and Turkey that will have to settle terms of peace between themselves. Only they will have to bear in mind that they cannot be in a condition to give what is not theirs to give, or to take what belongs to others besides themselves."

THE *World*:—When I read the following paragraph in the papers on Friday last, I confess I felt 'very bad,' and quite of Mr. Sam Weller's opinion that 'somebody ought to be whopped for this:'

> 'Herr Krupp, the German gunmaker, has engaged Mr. John Tonkin, principal foreman of the Royal Laboratory Shell Foundry at Woolwich Arsenal, for ten years, as superintendent of the Krupp foundries, two of which are in Germany and one in Italy. Mr. Tonkin is to receive a salary of 1,000*l*. a year, and a bonus equal to the prospective pension which he forfeits by leaving her Majesty's service. A draughtsman and two other foremen from the same department accompany Mr. Tonkin.'

This simply means that Mr. Tonkin and his fellow workmen are about to tell all the little secrets of Woolwich Arsenal, which none know better practically than they, to Herr Krupp who makes guns for nearly every great Power except ourselves. At the entrance to Herr Krupp's factory at Essen is a notice in German, French, and English, to the effect that it is hoped that no admission will be asked for by strangers, as it is unpleasant to Herr Krupp to refuse as he is invariably compelled to do. Surely there must be some law to prevent our secrets—our most important secrets—being bought in this way by foreign manufacturers. If Mr. Tonkin had jumped into the Rhine and saved a German from drowning, our Government would have sternly forbidden his wearing any decoration the Kaiser might have conferred on him. But when Mr. Tonkin sells his knowledge of the most vital secrets of the manufacture of our guns and ammunition to the same Kaiser, there would seem to be no way of preventing him.

THE *Whitehall Review*, which has devoted itself entirely to the Duke of Norfolk's wedding for the last two numbers, gives the following account of the breakfast:—"About ninety sat down to breakfast. Mr. Abney-Hastings took down the Duchess of Bedford and sat at one end of the straight table; and next to the Duchess of Bedford sat Lord Beaconsfield, who had brought down Lady Bute. Half-way down this table were the bride and bridegroom, opposite the cake, a very handsome piece of confectionery, on the top of which were two silken banners, one with the Norfolk arms, the other with the Hastings *manche*. Of course, the happy bride cut the cake; and, just before she left to change her wedding-dress for her travelling garments, Lord Beaconsfield proposed her health. Always most happy on such an occasion as this, the Prime Minister at this breakfast was exceedingly felicitous in his little speech, which all the newspapers missed, and which ran as follows: 'We have seen upstairs the tokens of good will from the bride's friends, and I am sure that dearer to her than rubies are the good wishes of those assembled under this roof. She is united this day to the head of the Howards, being herself sprung of a renowned race. I may safely I am sure express the good wishes of all for their future happiness.' More the Prime Minister said in the same strain, and everybody was fain to admit that 'nobody could have done it half so charmingly as Lord Beaconsfield.' A bridegroom is not expected to say much; so in a very few words the Duke thanked his friends for the sympathy which they had displayed for himself and his wife 'on this most happy day,' and then there was a general thronging to the windows to see the newly-married pair start for Arundel amid a shower of rice and the cheers of the populace, who had taken possession of Upper Grosvenor Street.

THE *Etoile Belge* makes the startling announcement that "the foreign aristocratic personage" who is suspected of the recent thefts at the British Museum, the palaces of the Kings of Denmark and of Holland and the Westminster Aquarium, and who, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, knows how to evade with rare ability the clauses of the extradition treaties, is a "near relative of a very highly placed and very powerful personage of the German Empire." The Crown prosecutor of Brussels is, the *Etoile* says, much embarrassed, as the antiquary of Brussels who has bought some of the stolen objects purchased them before the theft was known from a well-known person, and refuses to be indemnified for them, but claims them *in natura*. The British Government, on its side, claims the objects, and there is hesitation at Brussels, the *Etoile* states, to prosecute the thief, who committed the theft by joining the suite of the Emperor of Brazil, on account of his relationship with the powerful personage mentioned."

THE report that the Shah of Persia proposes visiting Europe next year is confirmed. He intends to travel incognito, assuming for the time the name of Prince Kadjar. The principal object of his journey was said to be to visit the Exhibition at Paris. The *Tiflis Messenger* announces that Mirza Ali Khan, the Secretary of State of the Shah, is expected at Tiflis on his way to Paris to make arrangements for the Shah's visit.

THE mental condition of the Earl of Mayo having been discussed at length, the *World* is empowered to state, on the best authority, that so far from Lord Mayo having been intrapped or kidnapped, as preposterous rumour would fain have us believe, his having been placed in retreat in Jersey was of his own free will and accord. In the asylum where he has been recently staying he has had the constant services of his own private physician, as well as those of the officers of the establishment; and his state, even now, is such that on his return to England it has been found impracticable to arrange a passage for him in one of the ordinary boats, and a special steamer has therefore been chartered for his use.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—If money be power, what a force is J. W. Mackey, who thirty years since was a penniless boy in Ireland. Twenty years ago he travelled through the United States as a speculative salesman, and sixteen years ago he was a bankrupt. To-day, at the age of forty-five, Mr. Mackey owns three-eighths of the great Bonanza, the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered, and draws out of Nevada a yearly income of £2,750,000, which is the interest at 5 per cent. on a capital of £55,000,000. Though comparisons are odious, it is curious to note the difference in the incomes of the four of the richest men on earth:—

	Duke of Westminster	Senator Jones of Nevada.	Rothschild.	Mackey.
	£	£	£	£
Capital......	16,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	55,000,000
Per year ...	800,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,750,000
Per month	60,000	80,000	170,000	200,000
Per day ...	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000
Per hour ...	90	120	200	300
Per minute	1 10	2	4	5

Mr. Mackey's fortune increases £5 every minute. The question is what will he do with it? Or, perhaps, it would be more cautious to ask, what will it do with him? Fortunes in the Far West often vanish as rapidly as they are acquired. Mr. Mackey has a magnificent hotel in Paris, where his family resides, while he passes most of his time in the neighbourhood of his vast interests. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey passed the summer at Trouville, in the charming Villa Cordier, which stands on the hill above the town, and overlooks the sea.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

THE following curious outburst of Moslem hope and courage in the present crisis of Turkey, appeared yesterday in one of the small Hindoostanee papers published in Bombay. A dull critic will see in it much to find fault with, but as a manifestation of Moslem feeling, and a confident belief in ultimate victory by the faithful, it claims attention:—

Ho! my MUSLUM brothers, lift up your eye;
See the signal of triumph waves in sky;
Keep your eyes upon God, brave Turks don't sigh
Succour appearing victory is nigh.
Though the host advancing with over foro's
To expel you from European shores;
But courage will fail and Czar shall bewail,
"O! tyrant, thy place will be into hell;"
Though Russia wants to swallow up Turkey,
God won't decree—she must remain murky;
Because none can contend with divine's will,
See valour gone Gourko dead on vyd rill.
O! heav'n, have pity on this hero race,
Who for their existence struggle face to face,
Put the Czar and Czarwitz in hellish cage.
God help the Turks in this fierce and bat'l rage,
And for Lord's MOHOMET, and JESUS, sake
Let the Russian sink in Danub's lake.
Ho! British lion, let your hero roar,
And on Russian let them fall and gore;
True friend those who succour friend nigh and far—
Sah'b aulum now British must go to war!

16th December, 1877.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

WE publish over our leading article column this morning a notice that there will be an excursion to Bassein for any Volunteers who may wish to join. The outing has been arranged by Captain Tennent, and doubtless plenty of facilities will be offered for enjoyment. Particulars may be obtained on reference to the Colour Sergeants of the different Companies.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER IN BOMBAY.

LAST night, Mr. Roberts played a game of 1,000 up, at Temple Bar, against Mr. Morenas, the Champion player amongst the Parsees, to whom he conceded 650 points. There was not a very large attendance, probably because of the counter-attraction offered by Madame Tasca's Concert, but those who stayed away lost a grand treat. Mr. Roberts played a magnificent game. His first century, which included a break of 53 (10 spots), was put together in fifteen minutes, during which time his opponent scored 25, and so increased his total to 675; his second hundred—including breaks of 17, 33, 16, 12, and a portion of 42 (13 spots)—occupied ten minutes, and the game was called—Roberts 209; Morenas 698; and his third hundred (the slowest in the game) extended over seventeen minutes, and when he was at 300 Mr. Morenas had reached 737. Mr. Roberts's only break of importance in his third hundred was one of 40, which included 9 spots, but just before the close of the hundred, at 291, he commenced a break which extended to 124, and raised his total to 417, with the result that his fourth hundred was scored in a trifle under five minutes. In this break there was a beautiful run of 56 consecutive cannons, which were manœuvred with a delicacy of touch and nicety of side and strength that elicited round after round of applause. Mr. Morenas had only scored eight more points, making his total 745, when Mr. Roberts again got the balls rolling and put together a neat break of 43, including 10 spots, which with a cannon made at the previous entry, made his total 460. Mr. Morenas then failed to score off rather an easy leave, and left the red ball over one of the top corner pockets. Mr. Roberts put down the red and got position for the spot, and he holed the red 37 consecutive times before he lost it. He had a cannon left however, and after adding 14 by all-round play, he again got on the spot and this time he scored 47 consecutive spot strokes, making his break 269, and raising his total to 726. His fifth hundred was scored in eight minutes, and his sixth and seventh hundreds each in five minutes. At the conclusion of the break, an interval took place, for refreshment, the game then standing—Roberts 726; Morenas 745. On resuming play Mr. Morenas scored a cannon, and then missed and Roberts ran up, with a 38 break to 765. An entry or two followed on either side, in which each player scored 5 points, and then Mr. Roberts leaving his opponent at 752, ran from 770 to 997, a 227 break in which almost every variety of play was shown. He gained and lost the spot during this break five times, at one attempt scoring 6, at another 14, at the third 2, at the fourth 40, and at the fifth 2 consecutive spots. The break was commenced at one minute to, and concluded at seven minutes past, eleven. Mr. Morenas failed to score, and Mr. Roberts ran out with a four stroke at 11·11 p. m., Mr. Morenas' total remained at 752, so he scored 102 points. Play commenced at 9·35 p.m., so including the interval, which occupied fully 15 minutes, the game was concluded in a little over an hour and a half.

To-night Mr. Roberts will play a game of billiards 750 up, and the best of five games of pyramids.

DIVINE SERVICE.

GIRGAUM MISSION CHURCH.

There will be Divine Service on Friday 21st (to-day) at 6 o'clock p. m. and a sermon by the Rev. C. M. Pym, Rector of Cherry Burton.

BURIAL OF DECEASED ROMAN CATHOLICS.

RESOLUTION.

ON a reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the Resolution of 8th September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman Catholics. The Government of India have now decided—

1st, that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic Priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the rubrics and canons of the Roman Catholic Church, and that when the Roman Catholic Priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a Roman Catholic soldier, the military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

2ndly, that where there is no Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State; the Protestant Chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the officer commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant Chaplains in India are excused from burying a deceased protestant, *viz.*, dying unbaptized even by lay baptism; excommunicated by the major excommunication; or declared to be *pelo de se*: and that when a Protestant Chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier on either of the three abovementioned grounds, the military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic Priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

3rdly, that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State or a Protestant Chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19 inclusive of the Resolution, 8th September 1875.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bellary, writing to the *Madras Times*, on the 16th instant, says:—

The most brilliant meteor I have ever seen passed across our zenith at this place yesterday evening a few minutes past 8 o'clock. It flashed into view in the west at some ten degrees from the horizon, having the appearance of an ordinary aerolite, and gently descended, for a short space retarding its flight till it almost approached a standstill, it gradually changed its direction and sailed due East almost across our zenith, apparently not approximating towards the earth in the least. Then it gradually paled, and when almost invisible, burst into a blaze equal to a star of the first magnitude, and, scattering brilliant scintillations around its track, dashed through some thirty or forty degrees with great rapidy, presenting a magnificent sight. Again, it gradually faded, but when apparently about to expire, lit up once more with a bright star, eased in its flight, and died away into the East. It was visible for about ten seconds and traversed about ninety degrees of the heavens, and never seemed to approach the earth during its whole course. Light, fleecy clouds drifting before a high wind somewhat obscured the field of view, and diminished the effect, which was nevertheless very fine. What terror these heavenly visitants must have caused the trembling primeval savage as the wretch gazed in abject despair at the fiery messenger sent to consume his earth and overwhelm all things in one grand ruin! Never did I feel the superstitious element so strong within me for a moment as when the blazing wonder seemed to stop in its course, and consider whether the time was ripe for the execution of Fate's inexorable decree gone forth aginst our planet (see Dr. Cumming and others *passim*). But heaven and the things of it have ever been our difficulty.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE WAR.

(Times' Special Correspondents.)

CAPTURE OF ETROPOL.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

PARIS, Nov. 26.

A Russian bulletin, dated Bogot, the 25th, says:—

"Etropol, a fortified town east of Orkhanie, was stormed last evening by the columns of Prince Oldenburg and Prince Lubovitzky, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp, under the command of General Dandeville. Our soldiers had to overcome indescribable obstacles offered by the mountainous nature of the country. Our losses are trivial. The Turks fled in great confusion, pursued by the Dragoons."

PLEVNA.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF BULGARIA,

BOGOT, Nov. 17.

The fog was very dense this morning, but the atmosphere cleared at noon, although the heavens were still clouded. The temperature is not low for the season. With the clearing away of the fog, the artillery fire round Plevna began, and during the afternoon was rather lively along the Radichevo-Gravitza front. I rode out and to witnessed the firing. The Turks did not reply, and seemed care very little for the hail of iron pouring into their works. If the Russians were to save their shells, they would take Plevna just as soon. Their projectiles consume no provisions, and that is the only vital point in Osman Pasha's position. This artillery ammunition, therefore, is wasted. If the shells hit ten times as many Moslems as they now do, it is doubtful whether their death would hasten the fall of Plevna by one hour.

General Skobeleff is not seriously hurt. He had a contusion on the side from a bullet, and another on the shoulder from a shell splinter, but neither of the missiles broke the skin, although the bruises were painful.

Nov. 18.

To-day the sun came out warm, and to-night, as I am writing, the moon and stars are shining from a cloudless sky. Everything seems to indicate a continuance of good weather. Last autumn and winter I was in Servia, where the climate, of course, is the same as here. We had two weeks of bad weather in the latter half of November, and after that no better campaigning season could be desired than that which followed up to the middle of January. I only wore an overcoat three days in the month of December.

This morning I visited the positions on the Gravitza ridge, and witnessed a bombardment on the whole line around Osman Pasha's positions. There was a continuous circle of smoke. Only one shot was fired from the Turkish guns on my side of Plevna, but it was impossible to tell whether or not they replied on the western front, as the lines are so near each other that those at a distance cannot distinguish the Russian from the Turkish shots. As I looked down into the Moslem lines the whole seemed deserted. A stranger might well wonder what the Russians were firing at, and I could scarcely believe that there was any difficulty in taking possession of those silent earthworks. At the same time, however, I felt no desire to make the experiment.

If the reader will take the Austrian map, I will endeavour to trace out the allied lines. Starting from a point on the Plevna-Biela road, about 1,000 yards west of Gravitza, we are on the other line of works, and right under the guns of the three Turkish redoubt, connected by galleries and Infantry trenches, defending the approach to Plevna by the *chaussee*, the only means of reaching the town from the east, north-east, or south-east, as the rivulet on the map running from Tutchenitza through Plevna courses through an impassable ravine, with perpendicular sides of rock. The line then runs south-west about a thousand yards west of Radichevo, and so on in the same direction until it reaches the ravine above mentioned. On the western side of this ravine we start from the point where the Lovatz road bends to the eastward, thence westward between Brestovec and Kirshine to a point 2,000 yards from the Lovatz road; thence north-west between Blagivas and Olcagas to the River Vid. Crossing the Vid, we go due north to a point in front and east of Etropol, thence north-east to the Vid, just beyond Oponetz, and from this place we pass north of Bukova, and south-easterly to the starting-point on the Gravitza *chaussee*. The topography of the Austrian map is not at all accurate so far as hills and valleys are concerned. From the Gravitza ridge round to the position between Brestovec and Kirshine the Russian lines are higher than the Turkish. From this point to the Vid the latter are higher, but in a very slight degree, while from the Vid round to the Gravitza ridge again the Turkish intrenchments are generally more elevated. There are between 20 and 25 closed redoubts on the Moslem line, with innumerable rifle trenches, batteries, and covered ways. The allied lines have been gradually advanced nearer and nearer to those of the Turks, and with each advance a new line of intrenchment has been constructed, so that all the intervening spaces between the first and the present allied lines is bristling with parapets. There is no place on the line where close siege operations have been carrid on, excepting at the Gravitza redoubt, where the Romanians have sapped up to the neighbouring Turkish earthwork. The lines are within close rifle range at other parts of the circumvallation, and the gradual exhaustion of Osman Pasha's supplies is thus awaited.

To-day two Turkish soldiers from Plevna were brought into Turchenitza, who had deserted to the Russian lines. One of my Servians chanced to be in Tutchenitza at the time, and acted as an interpreter between the Turks and the examining General. They declared that Osman Pasha's army was on starvation rations; that the only food his men had for 24 hours was a piece of bread two-thirds the size of a man's hand; that they are very many wounded in Plevna without any accommodation and scarcely any attendants, and that all the live stock driven inside Osman's lines had been consumed. These deserters were very ragged and emaciated, and eagerly devoured the food given them by the Russians.

The English surgeons captured at Telis—Drs. Douglas and Vachell—left here to-day for St. Petersburg. They have been detained for some time by the severe illness of the latter gentleman. Shefket Pasha sent in a flag of truce asking that they should return to his command as their services were greatly needed, and the Russians readily consented to the request, but the illness of Dr. Vachell prevented their going back, and Dr. Douglas could not leave his comrade in his present condition.

It is terrible to think of the sufferings of the brave fellows lying wounded in Osman's lines without proper food or attendance. Surely some arrangement might be made to send the wounded to Orkhanie by flag of truce, if the matter were suggested in the proper quarters?

The line of circumvallation around Plevna is fully 30 miles in length, but the conformation of the ground is such that it is not necessary to have the Divisions in actual contract at all points. The guns of the allies are mounted generally *en barbette*; those of the Turks are all in embrasures. The Roumanian earthworks present a more technically correct appearance than those of the Russians, the lines and slopes of the former conforming strictly to the drawings laid down in works on military engineering. Their parapets also have a much higher command than those of the Muscovites. Enough spade work has been done around Plevna to build many miles of railway embankment, and iron enough thrown away to furnish the rails.

There is no possible chance of Shefket Pasha coming to the relief of Osman; he will have his hands full at home. If Osman, therefore, cannot cut his way out, and has only a small quantity of provisions left, a longer defence on his part looks very much like senseless obstinacy and a useless sacrifice of human life and suffering. He grows weaker every day, while the allied lines grow stronger. A sortie, therefore, grows more improbable, as each day passes without even an attempt at such a movement.

A pontoon train left here to-day, but I must not state the direction taken.

The news of the fall of Kars caused great rejoicing in the camps to-day.

Nov. 19.

The day opens warm and beautiful, with a cloudless sky.

Very little firing occurred during the past night.

One hundred new ambulance waggons arrived here yesterday. The Russians have efficient field hospitals around Plevna for several thousand men, and there is very little sickness among the troops. I am at the positions every day and scarcely ever see a sick man sent to the rear. The Russian soldiers have good warm clothing, excellent topboots, and the digestion of ostriches. These things carry a man through many hardships in a country like Bulgaria.

After sending off my telegram this morning, I rode round to the Vid on the western side of Plevna. At Brestovec I saw General Skobeleff. He is able to walk about, but cannot yet ride.

Half-way between Brestovec and Tyrnen, where the Russian lines cross the Vid, I was startled by a tremendous roar of artillery which echoed and re-echoed round the whole Plevna lines of circumvallation. The first salvo was followed in rapid succession by three or four others, so that the air became full of hundreds of hissing shells speeding simultaneously into Osman Pasha's intrenchments. These salvoes, I found, were fired in celebration of the capture of Kars. The effect of the whistling endured for several minutes in vibrations of the atmosphere, and resembled the distant cheering of many thousands of men so closely that I believed for the moment a general assault was being made on the Krishine Hill opposite Skobeleff's position. The Turks did not respond.

On the heights above Tyrnen I found the Head-Quarters of General Mirkovich, commanding the Volhynian Regiment of the Imperial Guards. This officer was exceedingly courteous, and showed me all over his trenches, which are about 800 yards from the Turkish lines at the nearest point. They are exceedingly well constructed, and, what is remarkable, were perfectly clear in every respect. The Turkish Infantry trenches crown a ridge somewhat higher than that held by the Russians, a slight valley separating the hostile lines. The Russian trenches are about 500ft. above the Vid, those of the Turks about 60ft. higher. These relative elevations extend along to the Lovatz road on the western front which is bordered by the Vid. The Turkish heights are so steep as to be practically inaccessible, so that the Plevna stronghold is only susceptible of attack along the country between the Lovatz road and the Vid, and on the other side between Radichevo and the Gravitza ridge. On the western side of the Vid a wide valley extends all along the Plevna position, the low hills commencing to rise at a distance of two or three kilometres from the river, which is a clear mountain steam with gravel bottom, and easily fordable. The Russo-Roumanian lines are on the slopes of the low hills above mentioned.

I left Tyrnen at sunset to return to Bogot, 16 kilometres distant. Taking a short cut, I lost my way, and rode up to within 50 paces of the Ottoman lines, when I saw a huge Turk, with baggy trousers, standing on the parapet. He jumped down for his rifle, and I descended the hill in a hurry, finding a Cossack picket, and getting into Skobeleff's lines on the Brestovec Hill.

The 100 ambulances mentioned in a previous telegram as having arrived here are the gift of Baron Sobinski, who is here with them. I was told to-day that the Russians have 34,000 hired transport waggons.

The firing to-day was heavier than usual, but no incident worthy of note occurred. The day has been very warm and fine.

Nov. 21.

This has been a damp, foggy day, and very little firing has occurred around Plevna.

General Gourko has gone with Cavalry and Infantry towards the Balkans, but details are very difficult to obtain concerning his object. Two versions are in circulation—one to the effect that he is taking the offensive in that direction, the other that he has gone to meet a Turkish relieving force on its way to assist Osman Pasha. No correspondents were allowed to accompany Gourko.

Nov. 22.

The weather is clear again, and a very heavy artillery fire has continued all day along the line from Brestovec to the Gravitza ridge. I went up to the Radichevo Hill and watched the artillery fire. The Turks never replied at all, and seemed to care very little for the Russian shells, which had no perceptible effect upon the Moslem intrenchments, although well directed. The Turks have burrowed into the earth in such a way that it is impossible to do them much injury with the shells or bullets. I have visited heights whence I could see nearly every part of the ground enclosed by Osman's lines, and with a powerful field-glass have been unable to discover any cattle, sheep, or even horses within his intrenchments. Some deserters report the Turks to be at the point of starvation; others declare there is enough to eat in the depots, although they often suffer from hunger on the outer lines of defence. If the Russian Commissariat Department, however, is not more successful, in bringing up reserve supplies, and should there be a protracted breaking up of the roads from bad weather, we may have the singular spectacle of two hostile armies facing each other and both suffering from want of food.

The fortications lately constructed by the Russians are a vast improvement upon their previous achievements in that line. These works are very strong, with heavy parapets and deep ditches. Skobeleff has advanced his trenches upon the southern slope of the Krishine Hill, and the 30th Division, on his right, are working down close to Plevna on the slopes of hills leading down to the Tutchenitza ravine. A novel scheme to curtail Osman's provision supply is in preparation, which I shall explain as soon as it can be done without breach of confidence. The Turks do not resist these above-mentioned advances very strongly, relying, apparently, upon the strength of their lines to resist an assault delivered from close quarters and saving their ammunition for the decisive attack, should one be made.

Skobeleff erected a transparent screen with the announcement on it that Kars had fallen. This enraged the Moslems so much, that they fired upon it with all kinds of missiles.

The Russians have several mitrailleuses mounted on their advanced batteries.

Very little Infantry firing occurs along the lines. The occasional crack of rifles is heard on Skobeleff's front and along the line of the 30th Division, near Radichevo, but elsewhere the men on both sides wander around in search of fuel in the space between the two lines, with a sort of tacit understanding not to fire upon one another.

Nov. 23.

Another day of thick fog followed yesterday's bombardment. The heavy artillery fire around Plevna appears to have the effect of raising the temperature of the atmosphere and obscuring the heavens with thick, damped mists. This succession of apparent cause and effect is becoming so regular that we expect a dull, damp, foggy day after each bout of heavy firing.

The sheepskin coats for the Army are beginning to arrive. They have the natural wool inside, and reach nearly to the knees, and are exceedingly warm. I have read a statement from a Correspondent with the Turks that when he left Plevna every man had a warm overcoat and good boots. Well, I have seen between 7,000 and 8,000 prisoners captured in the vicinity of Plevna, and one-third of them had no overcoats at all, and not 2 per cent. wore boots. I have also seen several hundreds of the garrison of Plevna itself, and scarcely any of them had boots, while only half of them could boast of overcoats. There is large number of Jews shut up in Plevna, who went there to purchase the clothing and equipments brought in by Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians from the battle-fields around, and it is not impossible that a goodly proportion of the boots and overcoats intended for the soldiers of Osman Pasha found its way into the collections of these speculators, who were caught inside the Ottoman lines when the Guard cut the Sofia road.

ORKHANIE, Nov. 24.

On Thursday the Russians attacked the Turks near the Bulgarian village of Novatchin, on the Vratza road. After a sharp fight the Turkish Cavalry, charging the enemy's position, forced them to retreat, capturing two Krupp field pieces of the Russian Imperial Guard.

On Friday the Russians attacked the Turks north of Lazan with overwhelming forces and numerous artillery. The Turks retired towards Orkhanie, where they are fortified.

Numerous Turkish reinforcements are arriving.

PERA, Nov. 25.

A telegram reached the Porte yesterday from Mehemet Ali at Orkhanie, announcing that Osman Pasha has broken out of Plevna and reached Rahova, but no details are yet to hand. This rumoured brilliant feat of arms against a greatly superior force is proudly contrasted by people here with the failures of Bazaine at Metz and Marshal MacMahon at Sedan to break through the German lines. A telegram being sent to Mehemet Ali to inquire his source of information, he replied that he got the intelligence from some Circassians coming from Plevna.

Rumours, on the other hand, are circulating of the evacuation of Orkhanie and the imminent danger of Plevna, but they are not generally credited. A private letter from Sofia, dated 19th inst., says that things do not look satisfactory; that neither enough men nor artillery can be got to form the new relieving army, and that at least 30,000 men are necessary to meet the force which the Russians could oppose.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.

The operations for and against the relief of Plevna may be said to have actually begun with the Muscovite attack on the Turkish position at Pravez, which, according to the Russian bulletin, was carried on the 23rd inst., after two days' fighting against the weather and the enemy. The Russians had been feeling their way for some time in the direction of Orkhanie and Etropol. The Sofia road runs southward across the broken plateau between the Vid and the Isker, and their affluents, almost due south, to Oskovo, on the Mali, or Little Isker. It tends for a few miles due west, following the Little Oskovo stream almost to its source, and then passes into the narrow defile formed by the Pravez, or Pravea, another affluent of the Isker; it follows this for a couple of miles upwards, where it opens out and has on its banks the village of the same name. Pravez is the point where several Balkan roads branch off. Two to the south-east run together as far as Etropol, in the Upper Valley of the Mali Isker, and then diverge—one, the more easterly, passing over the Balkan range to Slatitza, while the other, crossing the Stara Planina, part of the Etropol Balkan, comes down into the basin of Sofia. Until about 12 years ago these two passes were the chief lines of road across this part of the mountains; but when Midhat determined to make a carriage road to Sofia, he chose another line. This branches off from the Etropol road at Pravez, runs for about ten miles due west, until it reaches the open basin in which Orkhanie lies. Midhat, having chosen this route over the Etropol Balkan, laid out and established Orkhanie as a kind of half-way place like Etropol on the Slatitza Balkan, to facilitate traffic. But the plan did not succeed very well, for though Etropol has lost much of its former prosperity, Orkhanie has never risen far above the rank of a village of some 500 houses. From Orkhanie the road after passing the little village of Bratchesh, or Little Door, runs up the defile of a mountain rivulet to the Pass of Baba Konak, the lowest of the Balkan passes, from Travna westward, and then descends into the Sofia basin.

As may be seen from this description, the taking of Pravez gives the Russians virtual command of the junction point of the three Balkan roads running down into the eastern part of the Sofia basin, and, therefore, also closes for the time being the advance of Mehemet Ali's force from that direction. On the 18th inst. the Russians, with two battalions of Dragoons, two sotnias of Cossacks, and four guns, made a reconnaissance towards Etropool, alarming the Turkish camp there, but withdrawing again towards Lukovitza. The reconnaissance, however, seems to have borne fruit, for while the leading column made its way by the main road through Pravez defile, another column, under General Staich, consisting of the Semenoff Regiment and the Rifle Brigade of the Guards, made a turning movement by the country route which runs along the Mali Isker from Osikovo to Etropol, and to this flanking movement is due the success by which the ten Turkish tabors who held Pravez were finally dislodged. It is said that the Russian force engaged was small; but, to judge by the flanking column, it must have been considerable, and at the first onset, therefore, the relieving army of Mehemet Ali, if it really means to advance by the Orkhanie and Plevna road, will have to fight a small battle previously. It is true there is another road from Orkhanie towards the north, and Mehemet Ali seems to have been feeling his way thereabouts, for a telegram from him on the 22nd inst. reports that a detachment of his which was reconnoitring in the direction of Nevesich (probably Novocin) was attacked by a Russian force consisting of a regiment of Cavalry, some Infantry, doubtless dismounted troopers, and two guns, which, after five hours' fighting, was routed, the two guns being taken, and of the Horse Regiment only a few men escaping. The road, then, in that direction seems for the moment open, but it is not at all an easy one at this time of year. Still, even if an advance in the direction of Vratza were found practicable for the army of Mehemet Ali, it could scarcely be undertaken while the Russians had Pravez, at about a dozen miles from Orkhanie, whence they might at any moment succeed in cutting communication with Sofia. There scarcely seems for Mehemet Ali any other way out of the difficulty than by first retaking Pravez, unless, indeed, from the beginning he relinquished the idea of forcing his way up along the Orkhanie-Plevna road, along which the Russians have a succession of strong fortified positions close to their reserves, intending rather to move with his main force further west, in the direction of Berkova.

THE LOM.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.

On the morning of the 26th inst. the Turkish garrison of Rustchuk made another attack on Metschka and Tirstenik, to the left of the Russian position, on the road from Biela to Rustchuk. As yet we have only the Muscovite account, according to which the attack, after six hours' obstinate fighting, was brilliantly repulsed, and the Turks pursued till dark. The battle is described as stubborn, the Turks having made a determined assault on the Russian intrenched positions and losing a great number of men, the Russian loss being but 300, among them many officers. While this was going on at Metschka and Tirstenik, demonstrations were also made by the Turks both at Kazelevo and Polamarca, higher up the Lom. According to the Russian account, these feints on the Upper Lom led to no engagement. Suleiman Pasha, on the contrary, in a telegram from Rasgrad, reports advantages gained by detachments sent out to reconnoitre at Polamarca, Kazelevo, and Obaka. Although the telegram is of the 26th, it says nothing of the attack by the Rustchuk force on Metschka and Tirstenik, which makes it look as if the Russian account were in the main correct.

Although this affair seems only to have been another reconnaissance in force like the last movement on Pyrgos, which led to nothing, and the object of which it is difficult to divine, it seems to indicate that the idea of doing something or other on that side to assist Mehemet Ali in his operations has not been given up.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

A Russian bulletin, dated Bogot yesterday, says:—

"A force of 5,000 Regulars and 1,000 Bashi Bazouks, advancing on the 25th on the road from Berdika to Elena, burnt the villages of Ignatovzy and Mikovitsky, and then retired. The same day two tabors of Infantry and two squadrons of Cavalry attacked our advanced position at Kovatchitsa, on the Shumla road. Eight companies of Infantry, with eight guns, and three squadrons of Cavalry repulsed them with great loss, pursuing them through Golamirtza and Gajova beyond the Kara Lom. We had two killed and ten, including one officer, wounded.

"Yesterday at 9 a.m. the Turks, in strong force, attacked our fortified posts at Tirstenik and Metschka. After six hours' desperate fighting, our troops, under the Grand Duke Vladimir, brilliantly repulsed the enemy, themselves took the offensive and pursued them till it was quite dark, notwithstanding a well-aimed artillery fire, which protected their retreat. The Turks, who had advanced to within 100 paces of our batteries, suffered heavy losses. They left on the ground a large number of dead, as well as of wounded, who were made prisoners. The Emperor has conferred the St. George's Cross of the third class on the Grand Duke Vladimir for this affair.

"The same day the Turks were also repulsed in two demonstrations made against Tolamvitza and Kazelevo.

"General Zimmerman has sent out several flying corps to reconnoitre, all of which on the 23rd had successful encounters with the Turks at Oumoukfaki, Iridji, and Gouzany. These reconnaissances showed Baldjik to be fortified and occupied by two tabors and regular Cavalry. Two monitors were in port. Bazardjik also is strongly fortified. The Turks lost heavily in these various skirmishes. They abandoned arms, 250 horses, and 406 head of cattle. We had five killed, six wounded, and one missing. The region in front of the Tchernavoda-Kustenje line is now free from the Turks for a radius of 70 versts."

PERA, Nov. 27.

A Turkish despatch from Rasgrad, under date Friday, says:—

"Our Troops attacked the enemy's position near Pyrgos at Matchka and Gulchesme, carrying the advanced defence lines brilliantly. Beyond Matchka the enemy makes a stand at Tiergo, and a battle has been raging since noon. The result is not yet known. There has been heavy rain since noon."

Nov. 28.

A Turkish despatch from Rasgrad, dated Wednesday, says:—

"Like the previous, but unannounced attack of the 23rd, that of the 26th was successful in carrying the advanced positions near Pyrgos and Gulchesme; but the push forward to the enemy's main line of defence at Metchka and Tirstenik did not succeed, notwithstanding the obstinate valour of our troops. The fighting was very heavy. Our troops on the 26th took one redoubt, driving the artillerymen from their guns, and, with proper supports, would have captured the guns and held the position; but strong reinforcements for the enemy arriving we were forced to abandon both places. The rain has ceased, and there is now sunshine, with severe frost. Suleiman is expected at the front to-morrow."

THE BATTLES OF DEVI BOYUN AND AZIZI.

(From Occasional Correspondent of the Times.)

ERZEROUM, Nov. 9, 10 P. M.

SINCE my last to you on the 3rd, the town, I may say, has been in a state of siege. The morning after despatching my letter I was awakened at dawn by a furious cannonade in the direction of the Devi Boyun, and ordering round my horse, I pushed along the Persian road until, reaching the crest of the hill, I was enabled to witness the fight. Owing to the rugged nature of the ground and the numerous folds in the hills, much was hidden from view. I could only obtain a general idea of the battle by moving from place to place, and this was attended with more risks than one is daily exposed to, for besides being under a continuous artillery fire from the Russians, I was constantly finding myself in front of bodies of Turkish troops, who seemed to me to be uselessly expending ammunition. It appeared to be a matter of perfect indifference whether an enemy was in sight or not. A general artillery and rifle fire in the direction of the Russian positions was the aim and object of all who were desirous of remaining in the front. Many, however, were pouring down the hill to the city in a continuous stream. Kurds, Circassians, and Zaptiehs formed the greater part of this crowd of fugitives, but still there were many—too many—soldiers in the infantry uniform hurrying to the rear. Strings of arabas, baggage animals, camels, bullocks, and sheep were mingled in the throng; and as every man endeavoured to jostle through to the front, the confusion increased momentarily and threatened should there be a reverse to cause the ruin of what remained of Ghazi Mukhtar's Army.

From the advanced redoubt overlooking the plain I could see three strong Russian columns of Infantry advancing, covered by a heavy artillery fire. Their guns being of a larger calibre than our advanced field-pieces made themselves felt while as yet they were out of our range. The centre column, arriving at the Nabi-Tchai stream, which flows at the southern slope of the Devi Boyun, halted and commenced to deploy; but the advanced brigade, when it had got into line, did not attempt to ascend the hill, but lay down and waited the turn of events, while the other two columns, pushing on, attacked the right wing under the command of Kurd Ismail Pasha and the left under Captain Mehmed Pasha. The latter officer's brigade was holding a rocky eminence, which commanded the whole line. Seeing that the fall of this would enable them to enfilade the Turkish front, the Russians made the most strenuous efforts to capture it. An assaulting column was formed, and under cover of a well-directed fire from three batteries, commenced the ascent, but by 9 a.m. it had been driven back in complete disorder. The gallant Russian's losses had been most severe, and on seeing a second attack develope itself he applied to the Mushir for reinforcements. Ill could he spare them, for the central column, finding that the flanks of the Ottoman Army were being hardly pressed was slowly pushing forward. Nevertheless, seeing the dire extremity to which his lieutenant was being put, Mukhtar detached three battalions and two batteries to his left. Inspired by the sight of these reinforcements, Mehmed Pasha's men gallantly repulsed a second assault at the point of the bayonet before the aid reached, and then, strengthening his infantry forces on the crest by two of the new battalions, he placed the third, with the guns, on a small elevation flanking his own front. Captain Mehmed Pasha saw that it was necessary at all hazards to check this attack, for success on its part would cut off the troops in the Giurji Boghaz defile from the main Army, and enable the Russians to advance *via* Teitawank into the plains of Erzeroum. By 1 p.m. a third assault had been attempted and repulsed. With this the Russians appear to have drawn off their forces, and contented themselves with keeping up a desultory artillery fire on Mehmed Pasha's position. In the meantime Faizi Pasha (General Kohlmann) was holding his own on the right near the village of Topalack. A heavy cannonade was being carried on between him and the Russian left column, which annoyed him greatly, causing heavy losses; but in no case was an attack pressed home. The gallant old officer—whose name has been so frequently mentioned during this campaign as the organizer of the 4th Army Corps, as the designer of the works at Batoum, Kars, and Erzeroum, as the commander in the sanguinary victory on the Zewin Dooz—was wounded in the arm early in the day, and though suffering much from loss of blood, he never left the field, but remained on the crest of the Devi Boyun until all hope of saving the day was gone, when he drew off his men in good order, entering the city about midnight. At about 1-30 p.m. the guns with the central Russian column, numbering, I should say, eight batteries—I counted this number, but there may have been more—advanced, accompanied by a very strong Cavalry Division, musterling fully 12,000 men. The Turks, lying still while the storm of shot and shell hurtled over their heads, allowed the horsemen to advance, until, screening their own artillery from view, the Russian guns were perforce silenced, when Mukhtar Pasha at once ordered eight battalions to advance and drive the Cavalry back. Fixing bayonets as they dash over the trenchments and with loud cries of "Allah, ul Allah," the Osmanli Infantry pour down the hill, firing as they go. They are met by a steady fusillade from a brigade of dismounted Dragoons, which only urges them on, and soon the Turks are a thousand yards from their intrenchments, close down on the village of Nabi-kui. On the crest all stood breathless. The Cavalry were in far too broken ground to act freely, and their annihilation seemed certain, for dashing down the hill at a hand gallop went two batteries of Horse Artillery to aid in the welcome work of pounding the Muscovite Horse. Suddenly from either flank of a ravine running down into the Nabi-Tchai stream comes the reverberation of infantry fire. The battalions pause, turn about, and commence a wild fusillade towards the hills on their right and left, from which we see advancing heavy bodies of Russian Infantry; some, indeed, between us and our doomed eight battalions. Panic-stricken, these men turned and fled in wild confusion up the narrow roadway, over the steep hillside, in frantic haste to reach the safety of their intrenchments. The Russians, too, dashing forward at the run, tried to head them back, while the Dragoons, charging up ground which seemed impracticable for horsemen, completed the route. Many hundred Turks sullenly threw down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners, others turning to bay were shot down as they stood, while still a few strove to reach the crest before the enemy. The Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha seeing the ambuscade into which he had been drawn, heroically endeavoured to retrieve his mistake. Placing himself at the head of two battalions, he threw himself into the advanced shelter trenches, and endeavoured to check the Russian advance; but it was too late. Seeing the fate of the day was against them, the Turks lost heart, and the Division under Kurd Ismail Pasha, abandoning their positions, flew headlong down the hill. In vain did Faizi Pasha endeavour to stop their flight; in vain did he point to the gallant standstill made by Mehmed Pasha's men on the left, by Mukhtar's two battalions in the centre, by his own brave soldiers above Topalack. Deaf to all reason, abandoned by their commander, these men saw safety only in flight, and a scene surpassing the *debandade* from the Aladja Dagh quickly ensued; gunners, cutting the traces of their guns, abandoned them to the enemy, and joined in the general stampede. The narrow roadway from the crest of the Devi Boyun to Erzeroum was completely blocked by the dense throng of fugitives whose fate would have been simple annihilation had it not been for the stand made by the two foreign officers in the army, Faizi and Mehmed Pashas. The brigades under their command nobly stood their ground, and poured such a destructive fire on the Russian advancing columns that the pursuit was checked at the outset and the demoralized soldiery entered Erzeroum unpursued by the foe—who really might have followed them up and gained the capital of Armenia without striking a blow. All night through crowds of fugitives continued pouring into the city, many merely to pass through and desert to their own houses; others, worn out with fatigue, with cold, with exposure, threw themselve down in the streets, and in spite of the pouring rain slept on the muddy ground with no covering but their own tattered rags.

At 11 p.m. Faizi Pasha entered the place, having succeeded in drawing off his men unperceived, but his compatriot Mehmed Pasha was not so fortunate, having to fight every inch of the way from his position on the watershed of the Devi-Dagh to Hafiz Pasha Punar, a distance of five miles. His losses in this retreat were very heavy. In the morning Ghazi Mukhar Pasha arrived, having taken refuge during the night in fort Azizi.

The Russians advanced as far as the crest of the Devi Boyun, where they took up a strong position overlooking Erzeroum, and on the morning of 6th commenced throwing up a redoubt to cover their advanced pickets, which are distinctly to be seen from the roof of my house. That evening a great number of Mahomedans—upwards of 300 families, I hear—left the city, taking the road, some say, to Baiburt, others to Erzingan. Sir Arnold Kemball, too, in obedience to instructions received from Constantinople, set off the day after the battle, accompanied by Captains Bacalmont and Trotter and Lieutenant Maitland Dougall, R. N., for Maiburt. His orders are not to permit himself to be shut up in a beleaguered city, and as there is a certainty of this place being completely invested in a few days, Sir Arnold has wisely determined to leave. He was present throughout the fight on the Devi Boyun; indeed, with the exception of the engagement at Eshek Khalias on the 21st of June, he and his gallant private secretary have been throughout every battle in the campaign. Few British officers have seen so much hard fighting, gone through so much danger and exposure, as the daring and genial Military Attache in Armenia.

I find it most difficult to obtain any estimate of the Turkish losses from official sources. From non-official sources I have learnt that the battery of Horse Artillery, brought up by Faisi Pasha, and three heavy guns, which Mehmed Pasha saved, is all that is left of the brave show of 56 pieces, which frowned from the heights of the Devi Dagh on the morning of the 4th inst. We have lost at least 2,500 prisoners, the same number of killed and wounded, while fully 3,000 have deserted in the last few days. On the other hand, we received on the 5th inst. three battalions from Trebizonde, fine well equipped men. They have been sent forward to the Azizi Fort, which has been placed under the command of Mehmed Pasha, who may be trusted to give a good account of the work.

On the 6th inst., the head civil authorities of the place presented a petition to Mukhtar Pasha, begging that the place might be delivered to the Russians and they spared the horrors of a siege and assault. To this the Commander-in-Chief replied that an answer did not rest with him, but with the Sultan, to whom he would telegraph for orders. Scarcely had the deputation left the Mushir's presence, when a *parlementaire* arrived before the outposts from the Russian General, demanding the surrender of the place and threating that if this demand were refused it would be forthwith bombarded and assaulted; General Heimann wished to spare the peaceable inhabitants all the horrors of war, but if resistance were prolonged the loss of life must rest on the Turkish Commandant's shoulders who was uselessly prolonging a hopeless struggle. To this Mukhtar returned answer that he would telegraph for instructions to his Imperial master, and begged for three days' grace before returning a definite reply.

On the 7th inst. it was discovered that during the night the Russians had constructed a new redoubt on the heights to the east of the city, at a distance of about 2,800 yards as the crow flies from the Top Dagh Fort, in which the Head-quarter Staff is now located. This redoubt not only commands the whole road from the city to the Devi Boyun Hill, but dominates the town also, and during a bombardment will be extremely unpleasant. From my windows through a glass I even can now see the men working on the new ramparts. On that day Mukhtar returned his answer to General Heimann, which was to the effect that the Sultan had directed him to defend Erzeroum to the last man and the last cartridge, and that he should endeavour to prove worthy of the trust reposed in him. The same evening (the 7th) a second *parlementaire* arrived from Heimann, giving Mukhtar Pasha three days' grace, and stating that at the expiration of that time, if the place still held out, the bombardment would commence. On receipt of this message a council of war was held in the Palace, which was attended by all the chief civil and military officers, by the Erzeroum representatives to the House of Deputies, by the chief priests of the place, and all the leading Mahomedan inhabitants. After having briefly discussed the situation, it was unanimously determined to defend the place to the last extremity. Prior to calling this meeting the Commander-in-Chief made a minute inspection of the works, and addressed a few words of soldierly encouragement to the defenders of each outpost.

I must here pay a tribute of respect to Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, whose conduct throughout this campaign has been marked by the greatest gallantry. Since the defeat on the Aladja Dagh, his exertions to save this province have been ceaseless. Throwing every available man—a bare 10,000 fighting men, after all—into Kars, he retired with less than 3,000 over the Soghanli Range, telegraphing at the same time to the Seraskierate for every possible exertion to be made to send reinforcements to Armenia. Had Ismail Pasha retired in anything like the order that the Commander-in-Chief did, a sturdy stand would have been made on the Devi Boyun. As it was, instead of bringing 20,000 Infantry across the Alashgird Plain, the Kurd leader had permitted his forces to melt away until only 8,000, all told, reached Kupri Kui, and these, though having suffered no defeat, were far more demoralized than their comrades from Kars. In the many actions at which he has been present during the war, Mukhtar has shown much personal gallantry; and as regards the non-success of the campaign, I doubt if there is a general in the world who would have made more of the very few opportunities afforded to the Turkish General. An empty treasure chest, unpaid army, faulty commissariat and transport arrangements, untrustworthy divisional leaders, an incompetent commander for his right wing, skeleton battalions composed of raw volunteers—these are the materials Mukhtar Pasha has had to work with. All has been kept together by the personal exertions of one gallant man.

The whole of the afternoon of the 7th I employed myself watching the Russian working parties on the redoubt above the Top-Dagh, these were changed every half-hour, and the reliefs certainly used their spades with wonderful vigour. I should judge the height of the parapet, comparing it with the men at work on it to be about 10ft. There is a ditch in front from which the earth is obtained, as it grew dusk fires were lighted, and with the aid of a glass we could still see ever and again the forms of the men as they passed in front of the flames; the work is an irregular shaped redoubt, its front conforms to the shape of the ground, and I should judge it to be about 180 yards in length. On the morning of the 8th we could distinguish some guns mounted *en barbette* in it. They appeared to be heavier than our field guns, so I judge them to be 9-pounder Krup, which is nearly as effective as the 12-centimetre the Turks use as a siege piece.

To-day and yesterday the public criers have been going about the streets announcing that all inhabitants wishing to leave the city prior to the commencement of the bombardment must do so within the next 24 hours. One of the Governor-General's officials has informed me that more than 900 families, chiefly Mahomedans, have availed themselves of the permission. I also learnt from him that the desertions continue, and in such large numbers as seriously to cripple Mukhtar's already too small army and to put out of his power any attempt to retire from this place; indeed, he has no position to fall back upon, no artillery, no cavalry with which to cover a retreat; the only courses open to him are to surrender or to die on the walls of Erzeroum.

Prices here are already at fabulous rates, and it is with much difficulty that the commonest necessaries of life can be obtained. Shops are all shut, and all perishable goods have been removed by their owners. In June, when Tergukarsoff occupied Taikhojeh, the merchants carried off all their Manchester goods and woollen stuff to the neighbouring villages, where they were hidden, in order that they might be saved should the town be sacked after assault. In August, when the campaign was considered at an end these goods were once more exposed for sale in the shop windows, and now they are being hurried away in all directions. The price of barley is just five times what it was three months ago, and a loaf of bread the price of which was one piastre in August is now seven, and even at that price is of inferior quality.

This day we have had another very severe engagement, resulting in a slight success for the Turks, although we lost heavily, especially in prisoners. At 4-30 a.m. I was awakened by a terrific cannonade, and, looking out of my window, saw the streets filled with anxious crowds of men, women, and children, while from the minarets the Moolahs were calling on able-bodied men to take up arms and fight for their religion. Many, inspired with frenzy by these exhortations, were rushing up to the Citadel, where arms were being hastily served out to all who chose to apply for them, and in less than half an hour I found myself in the midst of an armed throng pushing on to Fort Azizi, which it appeared was being heavily attacked. From what I could learn on reaching that work, which I was permitted to enter unquestioned, it seems that at 2 a.m. one of the sentries in the Medjidieh lunette, situated in the north-east of the city, on the Top Dagh hills, thought he heard the approach of a body of troops, and reported the circumstance to the officer of the guard, who, after listening, declared there was no cause for alarm. The man went back to his post, but in a few moments distinctly saw and heard a column of troops moving across the ground to the east of the work. He at once gave the alarm, but such was the celerity of the Russian movements that before the garrison could get under arms a body of between two and three hundred of the enemy had effected a lodgement in the lunette, and others pouring in at the open gorge completed the capture of the place. The garrison were taken prisoners, not a man, I believe, being hurt or escaping. This Medjidieh lunette is an outwork to the Azizi Fort, which is situated about 1,200 yards to the west. Captain Mehemed Pasha, hearing the disturbance, at once moved out from the fort at the head of half a batallion, but only reached the gorge of the lunette to find it in the hands of the enemy. Without pausing an instant to consider, this gallant little man attacked the Russians with the bayonet, and with such impetuosity that after a most desperate struggle of about 20 minutes' duration, the Turks were once more in possession of the work, while 300 dead bodies inside the Medjidieh Tabia testified to the sanguinary nature of the fight. It was now that the battle commenced. It appeared that the advanced guard of Russian column had surprised and seized this outwork. The darkness of the night or the impetuosity of the Muscovite leader must be to blame for the failure of the plan, for before the main body reached the Medjidieh lunette the place had been taken and recaptured. The Russian General at once led the main column against the outwork, which now, however, had been reinforced by about 1,200 men from the Azizi Tobia while the newly-armed citizens to the number of about 2,000, came rushing up the hill, and, regardless of the fire poured upon them by two field batteries, the enemy had in position poured into the open gorge in rear of the work. The heavy guns in Azizi now opened on the enemy's columns, which drew off from the attack with much loss. At the same time another column, consisting of seven battalions of Infantry, one regiment of Cavalry, eight field and three heavy guns, appeared marching over the crest of the hills to the south-west of the city. This was, however, checked by the fire from the Youdjalou and Ahali Tabias. Not that the enemy suffered any casualties, for I anxiously watched the effect of the Turkish shells, and noticed that they all fell some 600 or 700 yards short. I could only surmise that this force was originally intended to assault the Kiremedli Tabia S. S. W. of this place, simultaneously with the column attacking the Medjidieh Tabia, but that having miscalculated the distance, and finding not only that day had broke when they reached the summit of the Devi Boyun, but also that the attack on their right had failed, they judged it useless to make an assault in broad daylight on a fort well prepared against surprise. At about 3 p.m. both Russian columns withdrew, the left to

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Tepelack, unmolested in any way, the right column however was followed up by Captain Mehmed Pasha right up to the walls of the redoubt they had constructed on the Top Dagh. I left the field at dark, and up to that time heavy firing was going on in that direction; but as it is doubtful whether I have not delayed the special messengers until it is very problematical that he will catch the mail from Trebizonde, I judged it better to return here and despatch my budget, hoping that to-morrow may bring us good news of the Prussian's expedition.

I noticed Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, Edhem Pasha, our Deputy Governor, Hadji Izzet Pasha, and all the Mahomedan clergy of the place on the field of battle. I saw the Commander-in-Chief himself fire one of the new 18 centimetre guns in the Azizi Tabia three or four times, and I must say he made excellent practice. We could watch the shell pitch right into a column of troops, who at the second discharge opened out and finally retired. Those heavy guns, of which we have 80, increase our powers of defence to a great extent: indeed, I doubt the possibility of Erzeroum being taken by assault. We have a very large number of Krupp guns of various calibres, besides some 60 old smooth-bore 18-pounders, which can be used with telling effect on assaulting columns. I must not omit to mention that the battalions which bore the brunt of the fighting in to-day's engagement were the six new corps recently arrived from Trebizonde. They were wonderfully steady under fire, and answered Mehmed Pasha's appeal to go in at the Russians with the bayonet with cordial promptitude. The Artillery in the works on the plain to the north-west of Erzeroum also signally distinguished themselves. On the opposite side of the city to the fighting, and certainly not only out of range but out of sight of the enemy, these batteries for more than two hours kept up a heavy fire at nothing.

Of our losses it is difficult to speak with any certainty. Twenty officers and about 560 men were captured early in the day in the Medjidieh Fort. From an officer high on the Head-quarter Staff I learnt that our killed in all probability amounted to about 700, and wounded to fully twice that number. The Russians left 300 bodies behind them, but succeeded in carrying off a great number. It was a pleasure to witness the conduct of the English doctors, who busied themselves in their humane mission even under the hottest fire. A son of our Consul, Reginald Zohrab, a boy aged 15, was foremost in assisting them, bandaging up wounds as cooly and collectedly as if such scenes were of every-day occurrence. The Blantyre Hospital is more than full, and we are in great need of help. Our Consul, ever thoughtful in cases of distress, at once on hearing of the fighting telegraphed off to Constantinople to beg for further aid from the agents of the charitable societies there, and on my return from the field I found that he had been spending the day at the Blantyre Hospital, preparing extra accommodation for the wounded.

It is impossible that Erzeroum can hold out for any time. Our supplies are scanty and the garrison small, and the enemy certainly possess thrice as many battalions in front of us as we do. When the road which we hear they are making, via Partax and Tsitawank, over the Devi Dagh range is completed, they will be able to invest us entirely, and will prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching us from outside. That accomplished, a steady bombardment will doubtless commence; and I anticipate the capture or capitulation of the town before this day month.

THE RIGHT VIEW OF THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

We have elsewhere touched upon the headlong fanaticism—not to be distinguished from treachery in effect—of those who so frequently and anxiously insist that a Russian occupation of Armenia is of no importance to England. These writers pretend that all authoritative and "knowledgable" persons are with them: the truth being that information and authority are all the other way. For one man with any pretension to a judgment on the matter who holds with the optimists (to give them a better name than they deserve) five could be cited against them; and the majority take in the politicians who are best informed by travel, by actual knowledge of the ground; *i.e.*, men who not only know the map, but whose investigations have helped very much to make it. We do not propose at the moment to appeal to this mass of authority, but we ask our readers meantime to read what our Ambassador at Constantinople wrote a few months ago addressing Lord Derby. It will be allowed, we suppose, that Mr. Layard knows something of the geography, what we may call the political geography, of the regions in question. He said—

I may be excused for pointing out the dangers to England of a prolongation of the war, and of a complete subjugation of a large part of the empire by Russia. Should Russia desire to annex at this time any of the European provinces of Turkey, European interest would probably be called into play, and she would be prevented from carrying out her intentions. The influence, however, which she would inevitably establish over these populations would be almost tantamount to absolute possession, and would enable her to annex them, sooner or later, when she could do so with impunity; but as regards the acquisition by her of territory in Asia Minor the case is different. The interests of England would then be alone concerned. It would probably signify little to the rest of Europe whether Russia retained Armenia or not. But England has to consider the effect of the annexation to Russia of this important province upon the British possessions in India. Russia would then command the whole of Asia Minor and the great valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, which would inevitably fall into her hands in the course of time. Persia, moreover, would be placed entirely at her mercy. The suspicion that Russia has already made secret offers to Persia to assist her in acquiring the province of Bagdad in exchange for Ghilan and Mazanderan may be unfounded, but the fact that it exists, and has been entertained by persons not generally ill-informed, proves that this consideration is one not to be altogether lost sight of. In most cases, when the evident interest of two parties are concerned in effecting an exchange, the exchange is sooner or later effected. The desire of Persia to possess the province of Bagdad and the holy shrines of their prophets and martyrs is of very ancient date, and is shared by the whole Persian nation. On the other hand, the possession of the entire coast of the Caspian Sea and the direct road through a rich and well-inhabited country to Herat and Afghanistan, and ultimately to India, is a matter of vast political importance to Russia. Such being the case, there is every reason to believe that when Persia finds that the Turkish Empire is threatened with dismemberment her own interests will get the better of any sympathy for it founded upon community of faith, and that, completely under the control of Russia, she will not be indisposed to agree to an arrangement which would be acceptable to the religious feelings and to the ambition of the Persian people. The possession by Persia of the province of Bagdad would be, as far as England is concerned, its possession by Russia.

It must not be forgotten that the possession of Armenia by Russia as regards any designs that she may have upon India, supposing her to entertain them, would be very different from that of any part of Turkestan or Central Asia. In Armenia and the north of Persia she would have a hardy and abundant population, affording her excellent materials for a large army, ready at any time to advance upon our Indian frontier, and resting upon a convenient and sure base of operations, in direct communication by the Caspian Sea and by Batoum, with the heart of the Russian Empire.

The moral effect of the conquest of Armenia and the annexation of Ghilan and Mazanderan by Russia upon our Mahomedan subjects, and upon the populations of Central Asia, cannot be overlooked by a statesman who attaches any value to the retention of India as part of the British Empire.

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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee.........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
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Madras ....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands or Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, of Calomel. The only safe remedy is

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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Bombay Dec. 1876.

NOTICES.

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The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

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AT
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
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Cures Glandular Swellings
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From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

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By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

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Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
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